Third Series, Vol. XX, No. 15

Monday, September 2, 1963
Bhadra 11, 1885 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(THIRD SERIES)**

**Volume XX, 1963**

[*August 27 to September 9, 1963/Bhadra 5 to 18, 1885 (Saka)*]

**FIFTH SESSION, 1963/1885 (Saka)**

(*Vol. XX contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by the Member.

## LOK SABHA

*Monday, September 2, 1963/Bhadra 11, 1885 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### राष्ट्रीय आय

+

*४१७. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री वारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री मुरारका :
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री सेझियान :
श्री सं० ब० पाटिल :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय आय के विभिन्न पहलुओं का पता लगाने के लिए प्रो० महलानोबिस की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा ;



(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, when the report is received.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know when it will be possible for the Government to place this report on the Table of the House?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is expected quite soon. A drafting committee has been apointed with Prof. Mahalanobis, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as members. The sub-committee has been engaged in preparing draft chapters for the consideration f the committee. Their meetings are supposed to be held this week, and we expect it soon.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Since, in this House s well as outside, hopes have been roused about this report, do Government consider that they will fix any time limit for the submission of the report by this committee?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.** I think even otherwise they expect to submit it very soon.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** As the drafting committee has been appointed, it means that some decisions have been taken by the committee. Can the Minister throw some light on the

broad conclusions at which this committee has arrived?

**Mr. Speaker**: If they make some changes later on?

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** It will not be fundamental. They seem to have taken some final decision. Let the Minister say specifically that a final decision has not been taken.

**Mr. Speaker:** It would not be proper.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि आचार्य महालनवीस ने कहा है कि भारत की आबादी की जो बढ़ती हुई रफ्तार है, उसी अनुपात में हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय नहीं बढ़ रही है, यदि हां, तो बढ़ती हुई आबादी और राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुपात क्या है।

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** This is one of the items under consideration. They have collected all details.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** May I know whether an interim report or any recommendations have been submitted by this committee to the Government, and if so, what are the recommendations?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** There seems to be no necessity for an interim report. The final report is being drafted.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन्, इस रिपोर्ट की बहुत दिनों से उत्सुक्तापूर्ण प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और अखबारों में इस आशय के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए थे कि एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट भी दी गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रकाश डाला जायगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दोनों सवालों का जवाब आ चुका है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि डा० लोहिया साहब का जो कहना है कि २७ करोड़ आदमियों की प्रति-दिन की आमदनी सिर्फ तीन आने प्रति-व्यक्ति है,

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह डिस्कशन हम ले रहे हैं।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात ठीक है या नहीं कि २७ करोड़ आदमियों की पर-कैपिटा इनकम तीन आने रोज है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह डिस्कशन आ रहा है। यह सवाल इतना सिम्पल नहीं है कि एक लफ्ज में इस का जवाब दिया जा सके।

**Shri Tyagi:** The hon. Minister has said that the report is under examination. I am sure the figures are not to be changed by means of an examination. May I have an idea as to the average income of the lowest slab in the report?

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should we anticipate that? Let the report come. We are also having a discussion, we have fixed it.

**Shri Tyagi:** I think the Minister was read to reply.

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** May I make it clear that this is the report of the committee? A draft has been prepared. This draft is going to be considered for finalisation. The committee is going to meet in few days. Therefore, the Report is not available to the Planning Commission at the moment.

**Shri Tyagi:** The hon. Minister said it was available.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I never said.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने हाउस में फ़रमाया था कि २८ करोड़ आदमी साढ़े सात आने रोज़ खर्च करते हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वे साढ़े

सात आने ही उन के पास होते हैं या बाकी पैसे वे जेब में रख लेते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर एक मेम्बर का एक सवाल में एलाऊ नहीं करता हूं, तो अगर कोई दूसरे मेम्बर साहब उसी किस्म का सवाल करें, तो मुझ से क्या उम्मीद की जाती है ?

**श्री कछवाय :** योजना मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन आंकड़े देते हुए बताया था कि हमारे देश में इतने लोग साढ़े चार आने रोज खर्च करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन में से कितने ऐसे लोग हैं, जो आज भी कर्जदार हैं और कर्ज़ा ले कर वह खर्च करते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** छः तारीख को यह सवाल डिस्कस हो रहा है।

I cannot allow this. Next question.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :** महालनबीस कमेटी को राष्ट्रीय आय के सम्बन्ध में जांच कर के रिपोर्ट देने को कहा गया है। इस सदन के सम्मुख यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था कि इस देश में २७ करोड़ व्यक्तियों की प्रति-दिन की आय तीन आने है। उस का उत्तर दिया गया कि....

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. I cannot allow that.

**MIGs**

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*418. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
**Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath:**
**Shri Basumatari:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
**Shri Mohan Swarup:**
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
**Shri Birendra Bahadur:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
**Shri Bade:**
**Shri Buta Singh:**
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the manufacture of MIG-21 fighter planes with Russian technical collaboration;

(b) whe the first Indian MIG will be test-flown;

(c) the progress made in the setting up of the two factories in Maharashtra and Orissa; and

(d) the number of Indian pilots who have undergone specialisation in MIG Training?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) The preparation of the project reports for the manufacture of airframes and engines of MIG-21 fighter planes is nearing completion.

(b) It is too early to fix a target date.

(c) The design of the airframe and engine factories in relation to the township, runway etc. and the layout of various shops has been finalised. Land has been demarcated and acquisition proceedings by the State Governments are under way. The civil construction work will commence shortly.

(d) Seven I.A.F. Pilots have undergone training in the U.S.S.R. on MIG-21 aircraft.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** हमारी यह तैयारी दो ढाई साल से चल रही है और इसी दौरान टैक्नालोजिकल डेवेलपमेंटस बहुत हो चुके हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या इस अवस्था में **मिग** वायुयान आउटडेटिड तो नहीं हो गए हैं ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** MIG-21 modified version which is agreed to be given to us is expected to perform certain specific functions and certain modifications have been suggested, and we are taking it up.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was whether by this time they have become out of date.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I have explained that, Sir. There is no plane which will not go outmoded; by the time one plane goes into manufacture, later development comes. I have said that so far as this is concerned, after the emergency and especially in the light of it, we have suggested certain improvements.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस स्कीम के ऊपर भारत सरकार को कितना ख़र्च करना पड़ेगा ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I cannot say off-hand; I have not got the figures.

**Shri Ranga:** Can the Government say that they cannot say how much they had to spend; they must have some ready estimates: some rough estimates.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Government has no doubt got that information but he said that he has not got it here, at present.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** After the recent accentuation of the cold war between the Soviet Union and China and the widening of the rift between them, has Russia waived or lifted the condition imposed earlier that the MIGs supplied by them should not be used for fighting purposes, for fighting the aggressor but only for training purposes?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** As far as I am aware there has been no condition of that nature imposed on the manufacturing programme.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, I referred to the ones supplied by them. There was a condition imposed. I think the Prime Minister told us last time. Have they waived the condition that they are only for training purposes and not for fighting purposes?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not remember having said anything of that kind. There is no restriction or condition placed on us.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On the MIGs supplied by the Russians, are there no such conditions?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे कि मिग का उत्पादन-मूल्य क्या होगा ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I have already said in answer to a question by an hon. Member that I do not have these figures now. If notice is given, I shall look into them.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Apart from the MIG factories, I want to know the number of MIGs which they are likely to supply to us in the near future.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** Six or seven have come. Some more are due. The rest are to be manufactured in this country.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What are the reasons for countermanding the original proposal to locate the MIG factory at Chandigarh?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I am not aware that there was ever any proposal to locate it at Chandigarh. The location of the factory has been decided in consultation with Russian experts and on their advice.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will this MIG aircraft fulfil our requirements of high level jet aircraft which we should use in conjunction with the type of radar equipment which is

now being supplied to us under the joint air exercises scheme?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** This has nothing to do with any general overall scheme like that; each plane has its own part to play in the overall defence of the country.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** ये जो दोनों फैक्ट्रियां हैं, इन से क्या हमारी जो जरूरतें हैं, वे पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** This meets certain requirements of the Air Force.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** रूस के सहयोग से जो मिग विमान बनाने का यह कार्यालय बनाया जाना है जिस में ये मिग विमान बनाये जायेंगे, इसके अतिरिक्त भारत में विविध प्रकार के विमान बनाने की कितनी विमानशालायें हैं ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** The House knows that we are manufacturing planes in the HAL in Bangalore....

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महो मुझे उत्तर हिन्दी भाषा में दिया जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ठहरिये, मैं आपको आपकी भाषा में दे दूंगा। मुझे पता चलने दीजिये कि क्या उत्तर है।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये। मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में.... *(Interruptions)*.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइये। मैं आपको जवाब आपकी भाषा में दे दूंगा। मुझे जवाब सुनने दीजिये।

**श्री कछवाय :** वहां से भी उत्तर इस भाषा में आना चाहिये *(Interruptions)*.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। मैं किसी मंत्री को इस बात पर मजबूर इस वक्त नहीं कर सकता हूं कि वह उत्तर एक जबान में दें या दूसरी जबान में दें। उम्मीद की जा रही है कि वह दूसरी जबान में भी दें। हमने यह कई बार कहा है कि जिस जबान में सवाल किया जाए, अगर मंत्री उसी जबान में जवाब दे सकते हैं तो जरूर कोशिश करें। लेकिन अगर वह मंत्री वह जबान नहीं बोल सकते तो वह दूसरी में जवाब दे सकते हैं। उनका जवाब मैं आपको पहुंचा दूंगा। मगर इसी बात पर जिद करना कि मंत्री जो हैं, वह उसी भाषा में जवाब दें, यह नहीं हो सकता है।

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** At the HAL, Bangalore, and at Kanpur, we are already manufacturing transport aircraft, planes. This will be in addition.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बंगलौर और कानपुर में हम ऐसे हवाई जहाज बना रहे हैं। यह उसके अलावा तीसरी फैक्ट्री होगी।

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the logistics of defence depend on our capacity to gain air effectiveness as early as possible, may I know what steps the Government have taken to hasten the supply or manufacture of MIG 21 and may I also know the terms of collaboration with Soviet Russia so far as the present is concerned?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** As I stated in the answer, the project reports are under preparation in collaboration with the Russian technicians who are here and the various steps taken to expedite the process are indicated in the answer. We are doing our best to see that the manufacturing programme goes on quickly.

**Mr. Speaker:** The terms.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I must submit that as at present advised, it may not be in the public interest to disclose the entire terms.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. I asked the same

question last time, about three months ago, and the same answer was given, namely, that it was not in the public interest. You, Sir, have held often but not invariably that the Minister is the ultimate judge, but on one occasion, I remember, when the former Defence Minister was on the mat—was answering questions—you did rule on that occasion that that particular answer that he gave could not be covered by the very convenient phrase, "public interest", and you asked him, rather forced him, to give the answer. So, what secret can there be about it? It is a continuing collaboration and the factory is coming up. I request you to consider the matter. Everytime the Government is taking cover under "public interest". It seems to be only the Government.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Ultimately, if the executive has to carry on the administration it also has to be given some discretion unless we see that something is being concealed or suppressed from this House unnecessarily, but otherwise ordinarily we shall have to give this option to the Minister that he must decide whether at a particular moment some information is to be given or not. If I did not apply it uniformly, that shows that everything depends upon the circumstances of each case.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In all humility, Sir, I would request you very earnestly to bring to bear your mature judgment and wisdom on every such answer that is given by the Ministers.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I say a word, Sir? I am thankful for your decision on the subject, but may I point out that it was not so much our desire to keep anything secret? Sometimes it may be, but when we come to terms with another Government, the other Government's wishes have also to be considered, for various reasons, because they have dealings with others too, and it might embarrass them if others knew what their terms to us were.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is all right.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has replied in a general way. It is rather vague. He did not say whether Russia has imposed any restriction of that sort on us. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is satisfactory now.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order--Shri Bade.

**श्री बड़े :** प्रश्न के पार्ट सी में पूछा गया था :—

> "the progress made in the setting up of the two factories in Maharashtra and Orissa;"

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र की फैक्ट्री का प्रोडक्शन कब कम्पलीट होगा, पासिबल डेट कब है ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** It is difficult at this stage to give any fixed dates, but our expectation is, assuming that the machinery comes within time, that it might be possible to start production, whatever be the stage of it, because it will be progressive production starting with assembly and so on, towards the end of 1965.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** इसी प्रकार के लड़ाकू और शब्द की गति से तेज चलने वाले विमानों की फैक्ट्री भारत में बनाने के लिए क्या रूस के अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने किसी और देश से भी पत्र-व्यवहार किया है, यदि हां, तो उस में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether there were any negotiations for the manufacture of such aircraft with any other country; if so, what was the result.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have been in touch with other countries. In fact, the Avro which we have made—and we intend going ahead with it—is not a fighter plane but it

is a plane manufactured through a British company. It is with a British company that this contract has been made. And, always when these decisions are made the possibilities of getting them from elsewhere are kept in view and we have information about thm.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The hon. Minister said that seven pilots have been trained in this particular field. May I know if that number is adequate; if not, what other arrangements are being made for the training of more pilots?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** Under the agreement, 12 pilots, 84 ground engineering technical personnel, certain other officers and men of other ranks are due for training. It is only a part of the contingent.

**Shri Tyagi:** With regard to part (c) of the question the hon. Minister was requested to give the House an idea of the progress made. I do not think there is any 'public interest' involved in it. In fact, the Parliament is anxious to see what progress has been made. Have the buildings been put up? Have the plants been erected? Has the land been selected? What is the progress that has been made?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I am afraid there is some misapprehension. I never pleaded any 'public interest' in this connection. The information is fully given in answer to part (c) of the question. The present position is that the lay-outs etc., have been prepared, the sitting boards have given their decision, land acquisition proceedings have commenced both in Orissa and Maharashtra and the State Governments have been authorised to construct the civil buildings. That progress I have already indicated.

**Shri Tyagi:** This is no material progress that has been made. It is all in sanctions only. This is no defence (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He is commenting upon the progress now (*Interruptions*). Order, order. These are comments that are being made on the progress that has been made and not any information that is being sought (*Interruption*). Why should he go on putting questions like this?

**Shri Tyagi:** The question is so important from the national point of view. This is only sanction. No progress has been made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, what should I do?

**Shri Tyagi:** You must request the Government just to expedite things.

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer has been given. I do not see what further can be done by me. It may not be adequate, but that is a different matter.

**Shri Tyagi:** It must be taken seriously by the Government.

**Shri Bade:** We want the machinery.

**Shri Ranga:** We cannot help making observations.

**Mr. Speaker:** If no progress is made what can I do?

**Shri Ranga:** Then please do not take objection to the observations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ranga should realise that if this is allowed for every Member about a dozen of them, and they go on making observations in this manner, we cannot proceed in an orderly manner.

**Shri Ranga:** We do not do it every time.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it be only on this question, even then there ought to be some order maintained.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** I understand that the few MIG planes that have been supplied by Soviet Russia so far have come to India by the sea route. May I know why they were not brought by air?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** It was considered more feasible to bring them by sea, I understand.

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि अमली तौर पर यह लड़ाकू जहाज कब तक उड़ सकेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बनने के बाद ही उड़ेंगे ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** कब तक ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो पूछा जा रहा है कि कब बनेंगे । फैक्ट्री लग रही है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सन् १९६५ के अन्दर तैयारी की बात है । मैं कहता हूं कि अमल के अन्दर उड़ने के काबिल कब हो जायेंगे ।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू:** जाहिर है कि जब सब तैयारी हो जावगी और बन जायेंग तो उड़गे भी ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** कांग्रेस सरकार की मौजूदगी में यह काम होगा या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**Gliders**

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*419. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
**Shri Basumatari:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first glider manufactured by the Indian Air Force was successfully launched;

(b) if so, the nature of service that will be rendered by the glider; and

(c) the number of gliders to be manufactured every year?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gliders are being manufactured for National Cadet Corps to make the Cadets air-minded.

(c) It is expected to achieve the produtcion rate of 5 gliders per month in the near future.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सिविल ट्रेनिंग परपज के लिये यह ग्लाइडर इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** At the present moment, we are carrying out the Air Force orders. We shall certainly be happy to manufacture any gliders required by the civilian sector provided priority is given to our own requirements.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अब तक कितने ग्लाइडर तयार हो चुके हैं ?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** We have so far completed 25 gliders.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the total requirements of our National Cadet Corps and of our civilian population in this matter will be met by this company and, if so, how long will it take for this concern to be able to supply all the needs of the country in both the fields?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I have not got with me any assessment of the total national requirements. I understand there are some other concerns of our own which are also manufacturing gliders. Whatever capacity we have, we shall certainly use to the fullest extent.

**Shri Firodia:** What is the price of this glider?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** As in the case of many other items of a similar nature, since production has started only in May, it will take a little time to find it because all the costs have to be amortised over a certain number. I think it will be possible to arrive at some figure towards the end of the year.

**"Friendship March" to Peking**

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*420. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
**Shri V. B. Gandhi:**
**Shri P. R. Patel:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that the Peace Pilgrims' (headed by Shri Shankarrao Deo) progress to Peking is already behind schedule;

(b) whether the Chinese Government have refused them visas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to dissuade them from continuing their march?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon).** (a) Government is not aware of the details of the schedule of the group headed by Shri Shankarrao Deo, who are conducting a Peace March to Peking. When they commenced their March it is understood that they expected to reach Peking by September, 1964.

(b) As far as Government is aware no visas have been issued to the group by the Chinese Government.

(c) The Government of India have no official connection with the Peace March. The question of their dissuading the peace marchers from going to Peking does not, therefore, arise.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Before these peace-marchers or pilgrims launched their somewhat quixotic mission, did they have any talks with the Prime Minister and what, according to them, were the objectives of this march or mission and what advice, unless it is secret, was given by the Prime Minister to Shri Shankarrao Deo and other members of the team?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Yes, Sir. Shri Shankarrao Deo saw me then and told me of this proposal. I told him that it was not, first of all, likely to take effect, because I doubted if the countries through which they pass would give them permission. I told them that the Government could not be concerned with it in any way, but the Government would not put any difficulties in their way.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Have any reports reached Government regarding some undesirable speeches made by some members of the team in Uttar Pradesh or elsewhere in India and, if so, what has been the reaction of the Government to these reports about such undesirable speeches, and what advice has been conveyed to the team about this that these speeches should be stopped or should not be continued to be made by them.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Government saw some reports about speeches delivered which seemed to us not to be very happy. Thereupon, they themselves sent some explanations about their speeches and in some cases they have said that they were not properly reported. Anyhow, the explanations toned down the reports of the speeches. Government did not think it necessary to take other steps.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या इन शांति यात्रियों ने भारत सरकार से कोई प्रार्थना की है कि भारत सरकार अपनी ओर से चीन सरकार को लिख कर उन को उस देश में जाने की इजाजत दिलाये ? यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कारंवाई की गई है तो वह बताई जाय ।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नहरू:** जी, नहीं ।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury:** Is it a fact that these marchers were stopped on the border of Pakistan and then they engaged in silent

prayers before the Pakistan border for about a week? May I know what has happened to them and how do they now propose to go, what route they would follow, whether through Pakistan or direct?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are they still in Pakistan?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** No. They are trying to find out new ways to reach Peking, that is, by avoiding Pakistan, perhaps by Burma.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know whether Rev. Micheal Scott is one of the pilgrims and has the Government got any report about his anti-Indian activities?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** He was one of the members, but he has gone to London.

**Shri Sonavane:** May I know whether Government will be a silent observer here? If they encounter any difficulty, will there be no responsibility on the part of the Government, as they are Indian citizens?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Any difficulty that they encounter will be the non-receipt of permission, visas and the like by other countries. We shall certainly be very silent in our observations.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know what type of speeches are being delivered and what is the tenor of the propaganda that they are doing?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** They are peace marchers and they thought that we should have negotiations with China and settle our border problems. The speeches that they made were really not in conformity with the policies of the Government and this had come to the notice of the Home Ministry. They did not think it of such importance that they should take any action against these people. As the Prime Minister pointed out, they have also said that the speeches were not correctly reported.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether they were given passports and whether any foreign exchange was sanctioned to them?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** No foreign exchange has been sanctioned. They were given the passports.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** My question about the passport has not been answered.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Passports have been given.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : अभी यह बताया गया कि इन शान्ति यात्रियों ने जो भाषण दिए वे हमारी सरकार की नीति से मेल नहीं खात । ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी उन यात्रियों को क्यों आगे बढ़ने दिया जा रहा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जवाब आ चुका है ।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू**: अक्सर हमारे देशवासी जो व्याख्यान देते हैं वे सरकार की राय से मत्तफिक नहीं होते । लेकिन इसके लिए हम उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या मैं जान सक्ता हूं कि यह शान्ति यात्री जो पीकिंग वालों का हृदय परिवतन करने के लिए गए हैं, क्या सरकार समझती हैं कि वह अपने उद्देश्य में सफल होंगे ? यदि नहीं, तो दूसरे देशों में इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन की इजाज़त क्यों दी जा रही है ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू**: इजाज़त का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल तो यह था कि रुकावट डाली जाए या नहीं । हम रुकावट डालना मुनासिब नहीं समझते थे । हमारा ख्याल है कि जो लोग जा रहे हैं वे बहुत भले आदमी हैं, उनका इरादा भला है । लेकिन वे उस भले

इरादे को पूरा करने में कभी कभी कुछ गलतियां कर जाते हैं। इसलिए हम ने उचित नहीं समझा कि उनको जबरदस्ती रोकें। और तो हम ने उनको कोई सहायता दी नहीं।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या आपकी राय में वे सफल हो सकेंगे?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह राय की बात है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब श्री शंकर राव देव शान्ति यात्रा पर जाने को थे और प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले थे, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको यह सलाह दी थी कि वह पीकिंग जाएं और आपस की बात चीत में १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ की सीमा रेखा की बात रखें?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : क्या आपन उनको हिदायत दी थी १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ की सीमा का ख्याल रखें?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू** : जी नहीं, मैं ने उनको यह नहीं बताया। वह कह रहे थे कि हम जा रहे हैं एक हवा पदा करन वहां की जनता में, और वहां की जनता को अपनी तरफ खींचने के लिए। मैं ने उनसे कहा कि क्या आप इसमें सफल होंग, और आप पीकिंग जा पायेंग भी या नहीं।

**Shri Hem Barua**: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Chinese accusation that the so-called 'Friendship March' is another instance of India being a voluntary victim of Western conspiracy and if so, what steps Government have taken so far to clarify our position *vis-a-vis* these Chinese accusations?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Chinese accusation to which the hon. Member refers is patently so absurd that I do not myself remember if we have issued any answer to it and any statement on that or not, but the thing seemed to us to be rather ridiculous.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the Government of India have received any communication on this matter from the Pakistan Government?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** May I know whether the views expressed by these peace marchers are more helpful to the Peking Government and harmful to the Indian Government?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think that thus there has been much effect either harmful or beneficial.

**श्री शिव नारायण** : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वहां उनको कामयाबी नहीं होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनको बन्द कर दिया गया तो सरकार क्या करेगी।

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** May I know whether the leader of this group has called for the raising of a volunteer force by the name of Shanti Sena to go on the borders of China?

क्या इन यात्रियों की तरफ से लोगों को यह हिदायत दी जा रही है कि शान्ति सेना में भरती हो उस जगह जाएं जहां पर कि आज कल चीनी भारतीय भूमि में हैं?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू:** मैं ने तो यह सुना नहीं। मुझ मालूम नहीं। हो सकता है कि किसी ने कुछ कहा हो, लेकिन इसकी कहीं भी चर्चा नहीं है। यह चर्चा हुई है कि शान्ति सेना के थोड़े से दो, चार पांच आदमी सरहद पर तो न जाए लेकिन नेफा में गांवों में जाकर कुछ उनकी सेवा करें।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether Government have satisfied themselves that some of these pilgrims are not the so-called spies of peace such as came to surface in the United Kingdom recently when they acted as conveyors of security information to enemy?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Among these people, there are mostly some of our nationals, and a few non-nationals. I think possibly two from America and two from Europe. Those people who have come from abroad are fairly well known, and there is no reason to doubt their *bona fides*.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको सलाह दी कि आप सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे, क्योंकि जितना उन्होंने चीनियों को पढ़ा है और किसी ने नहीं पढ़ा । इस उत्तम सलाह को मानने के लिए भी शान्ति सेना के नेता, श्री शंकर राव देव जी तैयार नहीं हुए। तो क्या उनको इसके लिए विवश किया गया ? और अगर वह शान्ति कर सकते हैं तो यही करें यहां भी बहुत से लड़ने वाले बैठे हैं ।

**Indian Missions Abroad**

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*421. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
**Dr. U. Misra:**
**Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
**Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Gulshan:**
**Shri Ram Singh:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total expenditure on Indian Missions abroad had increased by about 21 per cent. during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase is on account of (i) opening of new Missions and upgrading of existing Missions; (ii) expansion in the activities of the Missions; and (iii) general rise in running costs such as rents, allowances, etc. A statement giving details is being laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1620/63]

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** In view of the emergency in our country may I know whether Government has any plan to curtail this expenditure which has gone up by 21:5 per cent?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** In view of the emergency, Government propose to increase it considerably, so that more publicity might be done and more propaganda which, according to many Members of this House, is suffering from lack of funds. There are a large number of new countries in Africa and elsewhere, and we have to increase our establishments there, and still it is the view of many persons who know that we are not dealing quite fairly with regard to expenditure with many of these new missions abroad.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** May I know whether Government has any machinery to check the expenditure in respect of this item?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** In so far as possible, it is done. Inspectors go, we get reports of the expenditure. Most of these expenditures are more or less fixed—the establishments and their costs. Some other expenditure which is not fixed can be checked and is checked.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether in view of this increased expenditure, the efficiency has also gone up, and if so, the reason why our missions failed in convincing the other countries regarding our case on the border problem with the Chinese?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have not quite understood the hon. Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** He asks whether in view of this increase in expenditure our efficiency has also gone up, and if so, why our representatives failed to convince other nations about the justification of our stand in our border dispute with China.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is always our effort to increase our efficiency. I cannot say that it is perfect everywhere. In the large number of missions we have, they vary in their quality and in the kind of work they do, but the effort is always there. As for the hon. Member asking why we have failed, to that I have no answer. I do not know that they have failed. They may have in some places not succeeded. Success and failure depend not merely on our individual representative or somebody else, but so many other factors come in.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is a question of degree only.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question was . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Can it be answered?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They have not succeeded in counteracting the propaganda of the Chinese. That is what I said. Their propaganda is much more vicious.

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer he has given, that he does not concede that we have failed in it. He says we may not have been successful in certain places, but we have not failed.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I would add, since he referred to the Chinese, that Chinese propaganda is carried on on such a vast scale and with such vast expenses that before them whatever we spend is a beggarly amount.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We cannot counter even Pakistan propaganda.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I want to know whether it is correct that in spite of the fact that we have accredited to foreign countries costly missions, some of our Ministers do frequently visit those countries to sign agreements etc.?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes. We have encouraged some of our Ministers specially to go there, for particular and general reasons, to see their work, more especially in South East Asia and in Africa.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** In view of persistent reports that the image of India is not being presented successfully by our diplomatic representatives in different countries including a country like Great Britain, where our case on the India-China issue could have been presented much more successfully than it is, may I know if the Prime Minister is making any very special effort to see that the increase in expenditure is commensurate with the increase in proper efficient organisation of the diplomatic missions?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As a matter of fact, I do not think there has been any increase in expenditure—as far as I know— in our High Commission in U.K. As for the reasons for the British thinking in a particular way, there are many reasons and it is difficult for me to go into them. I do not think hon. Members will expect a highly sophisticated country like the UK to be carried away this way or that way by some propaganda.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. If I heard the Prime Minister aright, there has been no increase in expenditure on our Mission in UK. The statement shows the total increase in expenditure *viz.* Rs. 100 lakhs more than in 1957-58. Unfortunately, we do not have the figures for UK. But I do not know whether the statement he made is correct.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he has not got the figures, he should accept whatever is given.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He also has got no figures.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I said I myself am not sure. I thought, and still think—I may be wrong; I have

not got the figures—that there has been no particular increase in expenditure in UK.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it not a fact that the 1961 and 1962 audit has revealed gross irregularities in the maintenance of furniture accounts, irregularities in constructing chancery buildings, irregularities in the maintenance of accounts of silverware, radio sets, automobiles etc., resulting in a huge wastage of public funds to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs? If so, may I know how far this contributes to the total increased expenditure as pointed out by Government?

**Shrimti Lakshmi Menon:** If the hon. Member had listened to the answer, he would have found that the increase in expenditure is really due to the creation of a number of new missions. For instance, new missions were created in Beirut, Bucharest, Dakar, Helsinki, Leopoldville and Dar-es-Salaam. Then a new information post was created at Khartoum, at Prague and at Lagos. This has consumed about Rs. 15 lakhs. Then some of the missions were upgraded, raised to the status of embassy, in Jeddah, Vienna, Vientiane. Then the offices in Kuala Lumpur and Lagos were upgraded to High Commissions.

All these have been responsible for the increase in expenditure. As was pointed out, this is the minimum. We are trying our best to reduce our expenditure by pruning the establishment and by cutting out not very necessary posts.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I point out.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. My objection was that he was making a speech, not eliciting information.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The irregularities that the hon. Member complained of do not add to the expenditure.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was exactly the answer, that the allegations made of irregularities are not responsible for the increase in expenditure.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit that the reply she has given is not even one naya paisa of a reply to my question? I just wanted to know about the irregularities, whether they are denied or admitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not relevant to this question relating to increase in expenditure as mentioned in the statement. That is a different thing.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** When a question like this is taken up and supplementaries are asked in regard to certain serious allegations regarding malversation and misuse of funds, is not the Government to answer about those allegations.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Hem Barua:** That is not a figment of my imagination, Sir. I am quoting from the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are certain things which may be contained even in audit reports; they may be true as well. We are taking up a particular question; about the increase which has been explained in this statement. What has been that increase due to? That has been stated there. Certain missions have been added; certain missions have been raised in status. My only objection was that these do not come in within this 21 per cent increase that we are discussing just at present. That was the question and this is the statement that has been given. Otherwise, if it were an open question, I would not have minded it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The total expenditure has increased by certain percentage. This House is concerned about the quantum of expenditure of our diplomatic missions and the fairness or the unfairness with which they do this. Surely, it comes within the ambit of this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been explained what that increase is due to.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I ask one information from you, Sir? Is not wastage expenditure a part of the increased expenditure or a cause of increased expenditure?

**Mr. Speaker:** 21 per cent—that is explained in the statement. This allegation of wasteful expenditure is not part of that.

**Third Plan Achievements**

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*422. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
**Shri Warior:**
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**
**Shri D. D. Puri:**
**Shri Rameshwaranand:**
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various divisions of the Planning Commission were asked to make a mid-Plan appraisal of the achievements and short-falls in the Third Plan in different sectors and suggest the changes called for in the targets; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has been engaged for the past few months in making a detailed mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan in consultation with Central Ministries and State Governments. A document on the subject is under preparation.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the information that has been called for from the Central Ministries and the State Ministries is for the year 1962-63 and 1961-62 or it goes beyond that?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It necessarily deals with the past as the review of the Third Plan so far is to assess past progress and future prospects for making necessary adjustments in the Plan in view of the changed circumstances, especially the emergency and for formulating a basis for the Fourth Plan.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What is the agency? Is there one single agency or there are multiple agencies which are to review the advances and short-falls of these plans at the State sector and the Central sector?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** It cannot be a single agency. The Planning Commission is the co-ordinating body and the Ministries are associated in this task of appraisal and assessment of the future.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I wanted to know specifically what these assessment agencies are.

**Shri Nanda:** Working groups have been set up for some subjects. There are different divisions who are dealing with this matter. Information is received from the Ministries; in collaboration with the representatives of these Ministries the reports are discussed.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Is it possible for the Government to put before the House some broad aspect of this mid term appraisal of the Plan so that Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha could discuss it when the Plan debate takes place in this House.

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. I think the whole process is likely to be completed in another four or five weeks or so. But it is not possible to submit it within the period of the session of Parliament.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** While everybody would welcome this effort to try to assess all the achievements to our credit during the term of the third Five Year Plan that has just gone by, has there been any attempt to assess the value of the whole of our planning and see what we have done during the last 10 years?

**Shri Nanda:** Will he repeat the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether there has been any attempt to assess the whole planning during the last 10 years.

**Shri Nanda:** At the time of the formulation of every Five Year Plan, the previous period is brought under review. When the third Plan was formulated, the entire period of 10 years was examined and the conclusions have been embodied in the report of the third Plan.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Is there any truth in the report appearing in the newspapers that the third Plan targets are likely to be reduced in view of the conditions of emergency in the country?

**Shri Nanda:** I am not in a position to say, because this depends upon the completion of the assessment.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** पिछले सत्र में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि दोनों पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में हम को जितनी आर्थिक सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं मिली । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस के कारणों का पता लगाया जा चुका है या नहीं । यदि नहीं, तो कब तक लगाया जायगा और क्या इस के लिए प्रयत्न किया जायगा कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई और गड़बड़ी न हो सके ?

**श्री नन्दा :** यह जो एप्रेज़ल है, जिस का जिक्र हो रहा है, उस में भी तो यही बातें आती हैं ।

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is it a fact that it is apprehended that in the light of the current performance of the Plan and the very slow pace of development of national income—it is feared—that the physical targets of the Plan will be falling short by 20 to 25 per cent whereas the expenditure part of it will be fulfilled?

**Shri Nanda:** I should make it clear that in the Plan document itself the physical programmes were not entirely on par with the financial provisions. The financial provisions fell short even at the beginning of the requirements of the physical programme. It was expected that in course of time possibly larger finances might be made available and therefore a part of the shortfall may be due to that fact.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** The hon. Minister just now said that various working groups are doing the preparation work. May I know whether these working groups will submit an interim report or not.

**Shri Nanda:** These groups are internal groups for the purpose of assessment.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether these various things that have been deputed by the Planning Commission to the various States to enquire into the shortfalls and non-utilisation of the irrigation potential which have retarded the agricultural production in the country have been included in the mid-appraisal of the Plan?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. Those results are also there.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know whether the Planning Commission intends to submit the report shortly so that it will be of use in the later part of the Five Year Plan?

**Shri Nanda:** I have said—four or five weeks or so.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I heard the hon. Minister to say that the financial targets and the physical targets were not kept at par. May I know what was the reason for keeping purposefully this disparity between the financial target and the physical target?

**Shri Nanda:** It was forced on us. The financial availability was limited. We wanted something more to be done actually and we thought that when conditions would become more propitious we may be able to do better. That was the reason. I think a bigger challenge was there before us.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know whether the views of Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Prof. Schumacher of the Ford Foundation and Prof. D. Ghosh which were submitted to the committee for assessing the achievements of the third Plan with regard to the improvement of the weaker sections of the community have been taken into consideration, especially their views about the mis-allocation of resources?

**Shri Nanda:** The entire material available up to the time of the report will be taken into consideration.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Could the Minister tell us wheher he made a statement that we have failed to achieve the employment targets fixed in the Third Five Year Plan; if so, may I know wheher the Government are considering the question of acceptance of diminished targets in the field of employment?

**Shri Nanda:** To the extent the actual execution of the projects is delayed and the physical targets are not achieved, the employment target also suffers.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The second part of my question has not been answered. Are Government considering the acceptance of diminished targets in the field of employment? He should answer straight by saying "yes" or "no"

**Shri Nanda:** As I said, the appraisal has not yet been completed. What is going to be the likely position will then be known and not now.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Are you considering this proposal?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it being considered?

**Shri Nanda:** After considering it there are two courses: one is to try to step up the various activities which might increase employment opportunities in other directions, and the other is to reduce the targets. I cannot say which one will be adopted or whether it will be partly one and partly the other.

**श्री कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछली योजना में जो त्रुटियां रही हैं, जिन के कारण योजना सफल नहीं हुई, क्या उन त्रुटियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तीसरी योजना को काम में लाया जायगा और वे त्रुटियां कौन सी हैं ।

**श्री नन्दा :** थर्ड प्लान के डाकुमेंट में बहुत सी बातें शामिल की गई हैं और पिछले अनुभव से जो त्रुटियां मालूम हुई, वे उस में दाखिल हैं । उस के अलावा और दो तीन रिपोर्टस पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रखी गई हैं, जिनमें ये सब बातें बताई गई हैं ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether it is a fact that the number of people unemployed will be much more after the completion of the Third Five Year Plan than what it was after the completion of the Second Plan; if so, may I know what positive steps are being taken by the Planning Commission to review the whole thing and provide unemployment dole, because they have failed to provide employment for these people?

**Shri Nanda:** The facts are known as to what would be the number of new entrants into the labour force. It is also known that through the normal operation of the Plan there will

not be sufficient employment opportunities to absorb them. Therefore, some other activities were undertaken like rural works programme and, laterly, rural industrialisation. I hope a part of the remaining number will be absorbed like that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about the question of giving them unemployment dole?

**Shri Nanda:** That is a suggestion.

**Dr. Gaitonde:** May I know whether it is a fact that recently some foreign experts were invited to assess the achievement of the Plan; if so, whether their reports will be made available to the House?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Division of the Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that not giving remunerative prices for agricultural production has contributed to the failure or unsatisfactory result in the field of agriculture?

**Shri Nanda:** The Planning Commission is always conscious of the need for giving adequate and remunerative prices for agricultural produce.

**श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बिहार स्टेट की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने की वजह से १९६३-६४ में थर्ड फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान में जो २१ करोड़ की कमी कर दी गई, क्या उस की पूर्ति की जायगी ?

**श्री नन्दा :** उस की पूर्ति करने की कोशिश हो रही है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या इस प्लानिंग के मातहत प्राइवेट सैक्टर में पब्लिक सैक्टर के मुकाबले में तीस लाख टन कोल प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा की गई है ?

**श्री नन्दा :** कई चीजों में प्राइवट सैक्टर ने कुछ अच्छा भी किया होगा, कई चीजों में प्राइवट सैक्टर ने बहुत बुरा भी किया होगा ।

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Indian Armed Forces Personnel Abroad

***416. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Armed Forces personnel who are serving in Indo-China|Egypt and those lent to other countries for training purposes at present; and

(b) whether they are being repatriated to India in view of emergency at home?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The present strength of Indian Armed Forces personnel serving in Indo-China and the U.A.R. is as follows:—

(i) With the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indo-China .. 334

(ii) With the United Nations Emergency Force in U.A.R. .. 1,255

The number of Indian Armed Forces personnel lent to other countries for training purposes at present is 365.

(b) Our contingents in Indo-China and U.A.R. are not being repatriated at present. However, some personnel of our contingent in Indo-China are being withdrawn to meet our own requirements. Some of the personnel lent to other countries for training purposes are also being withdrawn.

### Implementation of Plan Projects

***423. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri Morarka:**

**Shri Ravindra Varma:**
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has considered the whole question of administration in the context of implementation of Plan Projects; and

(b) the important conclusions arrived at and the action taken in pursuance thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) and (b). Responsibility for implementation of projects included in the Plan rests with the Central Ministries and State Governments concerned. Each Five Year Plan has contained recommendations regarding the reform of administration and development administration in the districts. Action taken on recommendations on these subjects in the Third Five Year Plan as well as those relating to particular fields of development is being kept under review. From time to time, special studies and investigations are also initiated.

## युद्धपोतों का उत्पादन

*४२४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :**

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री १८ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४५९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि युद्धपोतों के उत्पादन की योजनाओं के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया):** सहयोग के दो विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे, और उनका सरकार द्वारा निरीक्षण किया गया था। एक यू०के० से प्राप्त हुआ था और दूसरा स्वीडन से। नौसेना उपाध्यक्ष के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने इन प्रस्ताओं के सविस्तार तकनीकी-वित्तीय मूल्यांकन के लिए, मई १९६३ में य०के० और स्वीडन का दौरा किया था। प्रतिनिधिमंडल की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

## Berubari

*425. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Sideshwar Prasad:**
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kmath:**
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
**Shri Mohan Swarup:**
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri**
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised programme for demarcation of Berubari and the Hill Sector which are to be transferred to East Pakistan and West Bengal respectively under the Nehru-Noon Agreement has been drawn up at a Conference in Dacca;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed;

(c) whether the East Pakistan officials have agreed to abide by the Cadastral Survey map prepared by F.O. Bell during the British regime; and

(d) whether demarcation in both the sectors will continue simultaneously?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) Evidently, the Honourable Members are referring to the proceedings of the 72nd Directors of Land Records' Conference which was held at Dacca from 19th-20th May, 1963; since then, the 73rd Conference of the Directors of Land Records was held at Calcutta from 5th-6th August 1963, when demarca-

tion work done in the past was reviewed and a programme for the future drawn up.

(b) Construction of the pillars along the division line is expected to be completed by March, 1964, latest.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Submarines for Indian Navy**

*426. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken on the purchase of submarine fleet by the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, when these would be acquired; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). Certain proposals are under examination. A final decision will however depend upon the availability of suitable submarines as well as on our capacity to find the necessary foreign exchange.

**Chinese Maps**

*427. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
**Shri Kachhavaiya:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased state:

(a) whether the latest Chinese maps show even larger areas than before of Indian territory as Chinese territory; and

(b) if so, the extent of the area now cartographically claimed by the Chinese?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) No, Sir. The latest Chinese official map showing the India-China boundary was brought out by the Chinese Government in **March**, 1963 to illustrate the setting up of 26 "civil" posts on the Chinese side of the so-called Chinese "line of actual control". This map conforms in the main to the Chinese map handed over to the Indian side at the Officials' Talks in 1960 and does not appear to claim any larger areas than before of Indian territory.

(b) Does not arise.

**गांधी जी के जीवन पर फिल्म**

*४२८. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटन की एक फिल्म कम्पनी ने महात्मा गांधी के जीवन पर फिल्म बनाने की अनुमति मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कम्प नी को अनुमति दे दी गई है।

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ):** (क) और (ख) ब्रिटेन के एक फिल्म निर्माता ने महात्मा गांधी के जीवन पर एक भारत में एक फिल्म बनाने की इच्छा प्रकट की है। उसको सूचित किया गया है कि सामान्यतः हमें उनकी तजवीज पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परन्तु फ़िल्म की स्क्रिप्ट मिलने पर इस मामले पर और विचार किया जायेगा।

**South Africa at I.L.O. Meeting**

*429. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**
**Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a walk-out in protest against South Africa's apartheid policy

was staged in the ILO meeting held in Geneva on the 21st June, 1963;

(b) whether the selection committee of the ILO Conference accepted the view that the South Africa delegates did not represent all South African employees and workers; and

(c) the part played by the Indian delegation in the ILO Conference in regard to these matters?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) Yes Sir, a walk-out was staged on the 14th of June.

(b) The credentials of the South African workers' delegation were invalidated by the Conference on the ground that the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which is the only multi-racial trade union organisation in that country, had not been consulted by the South African Government in nominating the workers' delegation.

(c) The Indian Government delegation extended support to the African and Arab delegations in their opposition to the South African policy of apartheid by joining the walk-out on 14th June. They also voted against the credentials of the Souh African Workers' delegation.

**Indians in British Guiana**

*430. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indians were recently killed or injured in British Guiana as a result of racial disturbances there; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) No Indian national is known to have been killed or injured.

(b) Does not arise.

**India's offer of assistance to Pakistan**

*431. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Government have declined India's offer of some corrugated iron sheets for the temporary rehabilitation of the cyclone victims in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons stated in declining the offer?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have informed us that since the receipt of our offer of 500 tons of corrugated iron sheets they have made an assessment of the stock position and have found that sufficient stock is available within the country. They have also stated that for their marginal requirements they have found a cheaper source of supply, therefore, they do not wish to take advantage of our offer.

**Palam Air Port**

*432. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to discontinue the use of Palam airport by Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made in this regard?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Palam will continue to be used by the Indian Air Force for the present. An alternative site has been selected for constructing an airfield for the exclusive use of the Indian Air Force. After this project is completed, the Air Force will only have limited use of Palam airport for certain purposes, namely Communication Squadron (including the VIP Squadron) and transport units.

**Recruitment in Bankola Colliery**

*433. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of the Bankola Colliery in West Bengal has recently started large-scale recruitment of Coalfield Recruiting Organisation labour;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether such recruitment is in violation of the decision to curtail and gradually abolish the C.R.O. Scheme; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** (a) It has been reported that the management of the Bankola Colliery recently recruited about 70 Gorakhpuri labour.

(b) According to the management, workers required for loading coal in the wagons were not available locally.

(c) Yes.

(d) The violation has been brought to the notice of the management and they have since agreed to cancel the temporary C.R.O. arrangements at Bankola forthwith.

**तिब्बत में नजरबन्द भारतीय मुसलमान**

*४३४. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
**श्री माते :**
**श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :**
**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :**

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिब्बत में आठ भारतीय मुसलमानों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और वे नजरबन्द हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन भारतीयों को रिहा कराने तथा भारतीयों द्वारा तिब्बत में छोड़ी गई लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति को वापस दिलाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :** (क) हमें जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार काश्मीर मूलक पांच भारतीय मुसलमान अब भी तिब्बत में नजरबन्द हैं।

(ख) उनकी गिरफ्तारी के समय से ही ल्हासा में हमारा प्रधान कौंसलवास और पैकिंग में हमारा राजदूतावास चीनी अधिकारियों से उन्हें छुड़वाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। भारतीयों ने जो संपत्ति तिब्बत में छोड़ी थी उसके संबध में भारत सरकार ने चीन सरकार से मांग की है कि संबद्ध व्यापारियों को न्याय-संगत मुआवजा दिया जाए। चीन ने इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

**Bank Employees**

***435. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the State Bank of India Employees' Union;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether due to Emergency, the Desai award has been extended by one year; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint a new tribunal or Commission for looking into the grievances of Bank Employees all over India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Yes.

(b) The position in respect of certain demands was explained to the Union at a meeting held on 10-5-1963. The remaining demands are under consideration.

(c) The award of the National Tribunal has been extended by one year under section 19(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(d) No.

### Exodus of Minorities from East Pakistan

*437. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Buta Singh:**
**Shri Gulshan:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri Bade:**
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri U. M. Trivedi:**
**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
**Shri Daljit Singh:**
**Shri P. R. Patel:**
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
**Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**
**Shri Kachhavaiya:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
**Shri M. Rampure:**
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a mass exodus of people belonging to the minority community in East Pakistan into India during the last four months on account of reported persecution of such minorities there;

(b) if so, the number of displaced persons who arrived in the Union Territory of Tripura and other adjoining Indian States;

(c) the arrangements made by Government for their rehabilitation; and

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) and (b). Our information is that during the first half of this year, while about 5900 persons entered West Bengal and about 1900 persons entered Assam, approximately 25,000 persons crossed the border from East Pakistan into Tripura.

(c) Those who have migrated to the Indian Union after the 31st March, 1958 are not eligible for any relief or rehabilitation benefits. However, out of about 3,100 families who have recently migrated to Tripura, it has been decided to take 750 families to Dandakaranya for resettlement, as a special case. It is reported that about 1,800 families out of the recent migrants to Tripura have secured land on their own in Tripura and settled down.

(d) Pakistan Government have been firmly told to take immediate steps to restore peace and harmony between the two communities in order to arrest the influx of refugees into India.

### Goa, Daman and Diu

*438. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subject of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu will be transferred from the jurisdiction or control of his Ministry to that of the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Government have no such proposal for consideration at present.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

### बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी

**७४३६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री १६ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाल फिल्म सोसायटी की जांच पड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप क्या कमियां पाई गईं और किन-किन अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया ; और

(ख) उन प्रतिवेदनों के आधार पर सोसायटी की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :** (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—1621/63]

### Raid by Pakistanis

*440. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Mohan Swarup:**
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani Muslims rushed into the village of Nafarchandrapur in West Bengal from Meherpur side on Sunday, the 19th May and attacked the Police with lethal weapons;

(b) whether the attack was made from three sides of the border and East Pakistan Riflemen had been standing close by in the Pakistan territory;

(c) whether any Indian armed police battalion had to fire three rounds to scare away the Pak. raiders; and

(d) whether the Government of India have lodged protest against this incident with the Pakistan authority?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) to (c). On 19-5-1963, when an Indian Police patrol party had gone to Nafarchandrapur, PS. Tehatta, District Nadia, they were surrounded on three sides by a large group of armed Pakistani nationals, who were supported by the East Pakistan Rifles border personnel. The Indian patrol party was attacked by the Pakistanis, and it had to fire three rounds in self-defence, after which the hostile crowd retreated across the border into East Pakistan. There was no casualty on our side.

(d) Yes Sir. Firm protests were immediately lodged by the Government of West Bengal and our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca with the Government of East Pakistan.

### C-119 Transport Planes

*441. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two squadrons of C-119 transport planes flying box-cars have been received from U.S.A. for the Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) 24 C-119G (Packet) transport aircraft have been received from the Government of USA under the Military Assistance Programme.

(b) The financial arrangement with the Government of United States of America has not yet been settled, but the supplies will not be required to be paid for in foreign exchange.

**Labour Laws in Public Sector Undertakings**

*442. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** **Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have impressed upon the employing Ministries to respect the labour laws as scrupulously as in the Private Sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Ministries thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Public Sector Undertakings have been told that the labour laws applicable should be fully observed.

(b) All the Employing Ministries agree that labour laws should be fully implemented in the public sector.

**Allotment of Quota of Newsprint**

*443. { **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** **Shri Koya:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of allotment of newsprint has particularly hit hard newspapers with a circulation between 20 to 30 thousand leading to curtailment of their size and circulation; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) Not generally, Sir. Some of these newspapers which were publishing more than 8 pages have been affected because their entitlement has been assessed on this basis of 8 pages. Some other papers with higher circulation have also been similarly affected.

(b) Owing to foreign exchange stringency and limited availability of newsprint it is not proposed to do anything at present.

**P.O.Ws.**

*444. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** **Dr. Gaitonde:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 127 on the 19th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the steps Governemnt propose to take in the case of the 771 military personnel still unaccounted for after the release of POWs by China; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the next-of-kin of these missing persons have been informed?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Search parties have been combing areas where fighting took place to locate, identify and cremate or bury any dead bodies which may be found.

(b) Next-of-kin have been informed of these personnel being missing. As there is little likelihood of these personnel being still alive, action has been initiated to presume them 'killed'. This will help in settling terminal benefits as well as payment of provident fund, etc.

**Employees' Provident Fund**

*445. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme to increase the rate of interest from 3½ to 4 per cent per annum;

(b) if so, the impact of the decision on the revenues of Government; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries of the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise, since the interest is paid from the Employees' Provident Fund and not from Government revenues.

(c) The total number of subscribers covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 in non-exempted and exempted establishments was 36,66,305 at the end of June 1963.

Of these 23,74,829 subscribers in non-exempted establishments to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme 1952, applies, will get interest on their accumulations in the Fund at 4 per cent during 1963-64.

The remaining 12,51,476 subscribers in the establishments which are exempted from the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme 1952, will get interest at the rates declared by these establishments.

### Defence Industries

**1238. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence Production industries proposed to be set up in Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(b) their names with the proposed location; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries for collaboration in these industries?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) to (c). It is not possible to release details at this stage.

### Targets for Third Plan for Orissa

**1239. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for the Third Plan period for Orissa have been revised by the Orissa Government;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have offered assistance to Orissa Government so that the Plan targets may be adhered to; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) The State Government's proposal for the revision of Third Five Year Plan is under examination.

(b) and (c). The details of financing the State's Revised Third Five Year Plan are also under examination and will be discussed in due course.

### Film on Historical Monuments in Orissa

**1240. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: / Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any documentary film has been produced by the Films Division on the Historical monuments and temples of Orissa during the period from July, 1962 to date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon by the Central Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Film on Agriculture in Orissa**

1241. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any documentary film has been produced by the Films Division on the Agriculture of Orissa during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon by Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Educated Unemployed in Orissa**

1242. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Orissa as on the 31st July, 1963; and

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Information regarding educated persons is collected on a half-yearly basis. The number of educated applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the State was 12,751 as on 30-6-1963.

(b) Scheduled Castes .. 149
Scheduled Tribes .. 203

**Vacancies in Public and Private Sector in Orissa**

1243. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private Sector establishments in Orissa as on the 31st July, 1963; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through various Employment Exchanges during 1962-63 and 1963-64 up to the 31st July, 1963?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Number of vacancies as on 31-7-1963 was as under:

Public sector .. 15,248
Private sector .. 2,643

(b)

| Sector | Number of vacancies filled during | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1962-63 | April-July 1963 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Public | 20,119 | 5,474 |
| Private | 2,362 | 1,609 |
| TOTAL | 22,481 | 7,083 |

**Persons Registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges**

1244. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered with various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st July, 1963?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** 84,888.

**Development Schemes in Rajasthan**

1245. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilised by Government of Rajasthan out of the allocation made for the Second Plan period under various development schemes and the amount that lapsed during the same period; and

(b) the reasons for the lapsing of the amount?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Against the State's Second Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 105.27 crores the amount incurred is Rs. 102.74 crores. The nominal shortfall of only Rs. 2 crores is under Fisheries, Irrigation and Power, Industry and Mining.

(b) There were some difficulties due to non-availability of technical personnel, procurement of import licenses in time, delay in supply of indigenous raw material and issue of administrative sanctions.

**Sainik Schools**

1246. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of boys on rolls in all the Sainik Schools in April, 1963; and

(b) the nature and extent of assistance given by the Centre to each Sainik School separately during 1962-63?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The number of boys on the rolls of Sainik Schools as on 1-4-63 was as under:

| Name of the Sainik School | No. of boys |
|---|---|
| Amaravathinagar | 170 |
| Bhubaneswar | 146 |
| Chitorgarh | 270 |
| Jamnagar | 153 |
| Kapurthala | 470 |
| Korukonda | 368 |
| Kunjpura | 365 |
| Panchet Hill | 131 |
| Rewa | 202 |
| Satara | 208 |
| Trivandrum | 194 |

(b) (i) The Central Government provide 3 Service Officers one each in the rank of Lt. Col., Major and Captain or their equivalents of the other Defence Services for each Sainik School and meet the cost of their pay and allowances.

(ii) The Central Government have in addition instituted 107 scholarships upto 1962 and 29 more during the year 1963 in these Schools for the education of the children of the JCOs/ ORs.

(iii) These Defence scholarships are awarded by the Central Government on the basis of the performance of the children of the Defence Services personnel (JCOs and ORs only) in the all India entrance test, to such of those children who do not get a scholarship from the State Government or for whom the State scholarship is less advantageous than the Defence scholarship. The number of these scholarships is limited to 20 per cent of the total number of Defence Services children who qualify for admission to the Sainik Schools.

(iv) Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 1900/- p.a. and where the income of the JCO/OR is below Rs. 250/- p.m. clothing allowance of Rs. 300/- in the first year and Rs. 150/- in subsequent years is also being paid.

**Persons Registered in Madras Employment Exchanges**

1247. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered with various Employment Exchanges in Madras as on the 31st July, 1963?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** 2,16,467.

**Corruption Cases in Indian Missions Abroad**

**1248. Shri Balmiki:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vigilance cases received from the Indian Missions abroad in 1961, 1962 and 1963 so far;

(b) the number of cases decided so far and whether the decision taken in each case was communicated to the person concerned;

(c) the reasons for the high incidence of such cases and the steps taken to remedy the situation; and

(d) whether a statement showing the nature of irregularities committed in each case will be laid on the Table?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The numbers of vigilance cases received from the Indian Missions abroad in 1961, 1962 and 1963 (upto end of August) are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1961 | 7 |
| 1962 | 11 |
| 1963 | 6 |

(b) The numbers of cases decided are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1961 | 5 |
| 1962 | 10 |
| 1963 (upto August). | 2 |

The decision taken in each case was communicated to the person concerned.

(c) Considering the number of our Missions/Posts abroad, the incidence of vigilance cases is not high. However necessary preventive measures are being constantly taken in this regard.

(d) As enquiries are still pending in some of the cases, it will not be in the public interest to place a statement showing the nature of irregularities committed in each case on the Table of the House.

**Hazards in Viscose Rayon Industry**

**1249. Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government on the various recommendations made in the report regarding Survey of Carbon Disulphide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide hazards in the Viscose Rayon Industry in India; and

(b) which of the recommendations have been implemented by the Viscose Rayon Industry in India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Copies of the report of the survey were sent to all the State Governments etc. for ensuring implementation of the recommendations made therein. Chemical Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 for the control of toxic and poisonous chemicals used in the Rayon Industry have also been framed and sent to all the State Governments for adoption.

(b) It has been reported that the Viscose Rayon Factories in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have implemented most of the recommendations whereas the factory newly started in Gujarat has implemented recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 & 7.

**Hazards in Viscose Rayon Industry**

**1250. Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the factories regarding which a survey of Carbon Disulphide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide hazards was made in 1958 and 1959;

(b) whether any survey of Carbon Disulphide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide hazards in the Viscose Rayon Industry in India was made subsequent to the one carried out in 1958 and 1959; and

(c) if not, the arrangements made to ascertain the working conditions and the ill effects of poison on the health of workers employed in the Viscose Rayon Industry?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) (1) National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Kalyan, Bombay.

(2) Travancore Rayons, Alwaye.

(3) Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Nagda.

(b) No.

(c) It is for the State Governments to take further action in this direction. For their guidance, Chemical Rules under the Factories Act, 1948, for the control of toxic and poisonous chemicals used in the Rayon Industry were framed and forwarded to them for adoption.

**Disulphide Poisoning**

**1251. Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of cases of disulphide poisoning notified under Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948 since January, 1956?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

**Strike by Hotel Workers of Delhi**

**1252. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hotel workers of Delhi went on a strike for about a fortnight in May, 1963; and

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the strike and how the dispute was settled?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) There was a partial strike in one of the hotels namely, Broadway Hotel, New Delhi, from 13th May, 1963 to 30th May, 1963.

(b) This strike was to protest against the management's action over the suspension of 9 workmen, after an earlier strike had been called off unconditionally, on 23rd April, 1963, and the management's failure to withdraw suspension orders and to take back certain temporary staff discharged during the intervening period.

As negotiations and persuasion failed to induce the management to review their suspension orders, or to take back the discharged temporary staff, and as the management's action in not restoring *status-quo* on 23rd April, 1963—the date when the earlier strike was called off unconditionally—was considered tantamount to a lock-out, an order prohibiting the continuance of the lock-out was issued on 27th May, 1963, to meet the situation. The management filed a writ

petition in the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court against this order and obtained an interim stay on 30th May, 1963. On the same day, however, the management, at the intervention of Delhi Administration, took back all the strikers as well as all the discharged workers, excepting 9 suspended workmen, and normal work thereafter was resumed.

**Welfare Society for Jawans**

**1253. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new registered society has been formed at the Army Headquarters for the welfare and rehabilitation of army personnel and their widows and orphans;

(b) if so, how the fund for the said society is raised; and

(c) how much money has so far been advanced?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir; its name is "The Disabled Army Personnel, Widows and Orphans Fund".

(b) Through voluntary contributions from the general public and by contributions from other welfare funds with Army Headquarters.

(c) Since the establishment of the society a sum of Rs. 5,420/- has been given as assistance to disabled army personnel, widows and orphans. Further, an aggregate amounts of Rs. 760/- per month will be remitted during the coming months in the form of monthly grants against commitments already made. Some applications for assistance are under examination by Army Headquarters.

**Production of Planes**

**1254. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the production of planes at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.;

(b) if so, the new target; and

(c) how much it will cost?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

**Indian Press Correspondence in China**

**1255. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accredited correspondents of Indian Press at present in China;

(b) whether any restriction has been placed by the Chinese Government on their despatches to India; and

(c) if so, whether the reciprocal restrictions are placed on Chinese Press Correspondents in India?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) There are no accredited correspondents of Indian Press at present in China.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Incentive to Groups of Workers**

**1256. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to draw up a scheme for giving awards to groups of workers and individuals in factories and establishments where absenteeism goes down and efficiency goes up has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for**

**Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Third Atomic Plant**

1257. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken to advance the installation of the Third Atomic Plant at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in the South;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken in hand; and

(c) when it is scheduled to be completed?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Government has not so far taken a decision on the proposal to set up the third nuclear power station at Kalpakkam.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Chinese Spies**

1258. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 564 on the 25th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether during the Chinese invasion of India in 1962; several Tibetan civilians accompanied, the Chinese armed forces into our territory and stayed on as Tibetan refugees after the Chinese withdrawal;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees; and

(c) whether Government propose to expel such potential spies and saboteurs

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) A large number of Tibetans accompanied the Chinese during their massive aggression in 1962. They however returned along with the Chinese troops and as far as the Government is aware, none of them is staying in India.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Local Bodies in Bihar**

1259. **Shri Warior:**
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission has completed an investigation into the finances and resources of the local bodies in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) and (b). The Research Programmes Committee has given a grant to the Principal, Patna College, Patna, for a scheme of research on "The Finances of the Local Bodies in Bihar" which is being directed by Dr. R. N. Tripathi of the Patna College. The scheme is still in progress.

**Trespass by Armed Pakistanis**

1260. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Bishanchandra Seth:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some armed Pakistanis entered the Chamb sector in Jammu on the 22nd May, 1963, killed a person while he was grazing cattle and escaped with 10 cattle-heads; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken in the matter?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On May 22, 1963, one Bhagat Ram of village Brambla, near Chhamb, was hacked to death, while he was grazing his cattle near the cease-fire line. Ten heads of cattle were carried away by marauders. The scene of occurrence was visited by the Superintendent of Police, Jammu, and a case was registered. Since the offence was committed by miscreants from across the cease-fire line, nothing further could be done in the matter.

**बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा**

**१२६१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री १७ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा न करने की जो चेतावनी दी गई थी, उसके बावजद अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों ने देश के कोने-कोने से वहां की यात्रा की है ;

(ख) यात्रा न करने की जो चेतावनी दी गई थी, उसके कारण अन्य वर्षों के मुकाबले में कितने कम यात्री इस वर्ष बद्रीनाथ पहुंचे ;

(ग) इन कम संख्या में जाने वाले यात्रियों के कारण सीमावर्ती सड़कों के निर्माण में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है ; और

(घ) प्रबन्ध समिति व अन्य व्यक्तियों को इस वर्ष जो घाटा उठाना पड़ा है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :** (क) और (ख). सूचना राज्य सरकार से सुनिश्चित की गई है, और नीचे दी गई है :—

इस मौसमी यात्रा में २० जुलाई १९६३ तक २७,३५४ यात्रियों ने बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा की।

१९६१ तथा १९६२ के सम्वादी अवधिकाल में बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या क्रमश: ७०,९९० और ४६,४९१ थी।

(ग) यात्रियों की संख्या में कमी का सड़क-निर्माण की प्रगति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि मार्ग का प्रयोग करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या का विचार किए बिना ही, सुरक्षा के लिए पूर्वोपाय किए जाते हैं।

(घ) न तो मन्दिर की प्रबंधक समिति की ही कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है, न ही दूसरों को।

**तिब्बती शरणार्थी**

**१२६२ { श्री भक्त दर्शन : / श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**

क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) भारत में अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न दर्रों से कितने तिब्बती शरणार्थियों ने भारत में प्रवेश किया है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी भी कितने तिब्बती शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं ;

(ग) कितन शरणार्थी अन्य राज्यों में भज दिए गए हैं ; और

(घ) उनको बसाने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :** (क) १,१५९ ।

(ख) ऊपर बताई गई संख्या में से १,०३३ अब भी उत्तर प्रदेश में रह रहे हैं ।

भारत के अन्य भागों से शिक्षा और रोजगार के उद्देश्य से कोई २,००० और तिब्बती शरणार्थी उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गए हैं ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में बताई गई संख्या में से १२६ ।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के लिए मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में तीन कृषि-क्षेत्र बनाए हैं । इन शरणार्थियों को इन्हीं कृषि-क्षेत्रों पर बसाने का विचार है ।

**Escape of Hostile Nagas into Burma**

1263. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Sidheshwara Prasad:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri D. D. Puri:**
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Bade:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fresh batch of 100 Naga hostiles escaped in May into Burma on way to East Pakistan for procuring arms and ammunitions; and

(b) whether the documents recovered from a hostile killed in an encounter gave clues to the source of arms and ammunitions?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) There has been no confirmation of any movement of Naga hostiles to East Pakistan through Burma.

(b) No, Sir.

**समाचार-पत्र सूचना विभाग**

१२६४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
**श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**
**श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**

क्या **सचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि समाचार पत्र सूचना विभाग में हिन्दी के मूल समाचारों को अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में पुनः रूपान्तरित करन की अपेक्षा सीधे हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करन की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :** प्रस सूचना कार्यालय में जो समाचार हिन्दी में प्राप्त होते हैं, उनको सीधे हिन्दी में ही भेजा जाता है, इनका केवल विदेशी अनुवाद संवाददाताओं और अन्य हिन्दी न जानने वाले पत्र-प्रतिनिधियों के लिए दिया जाता है । इसलिए यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

**Radio Sets for U.P.**

1265. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the Central target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas to Uttar Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the number of sets already given to the State?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) The target for providing radio sets for the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during the Third Plan is 4,000.

(b) 690 sets were supplied to Uttar Pradesh in 1961-62 and another 690 sets in 1962-63.

**Workers' Education Centres in U.P.**

**1266. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers' education centres started in Uttar Pradesh during 1960-61 to 1962-63;

(b) the names of the places where they have been started;

(c) the amount spent upon them; and

(d) the nature of the education that is imparted in these centres?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)** (a) Nil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Kidnapping of Indian Women by Pakistanis**

**1267. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 17th May, 1963 some Pakistanis along with East Pakistan Riflemen entered village Latitila on the Karimganj border in Assam and forcibly carried away an Indian woman; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the woman and to prevent the recurrence of such crimes?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Assam and our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca have lodged strong protests with the East Pakistan Government and have demanded the return of the kidnapped Indian woman. Final reply from Pakistan authorities is still awaited.

Patrolling by the border police has been intensified in the areas where such incidents are more frequent.

**चारपाइयां**

**१२६८. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली में प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकताओं के लिये सेना-अधिकारियों द्वारा भारी संख्या में चारपाइयां बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चारपाइयों की संख्या क्या है और उनकी सप्लाई पर कुल कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक चारपाई का कितना मूल्य चुकाया गया ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :** (क) से (ग) . आपाती घोषणा के पश्चात् सैनिक-अधिकारियों ने प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकताओं के लिए ८,५८८ चारपाइयों के संभरण के लिए कुल २,५०,००० रुपये की लागत के बरेली में ठेके दिए थे । मच्छरदानियों के लिए चार बासों समेत प्रत्येक चारपाई का मूल्य २८ रुपये ७० नये पैसे से लेकर २९ रुपये ५० नये पैसे तक विभिन्न था ।

**Revision of Pay and Allowances of Jawans**

**1269. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the action taken since the proclamation of Emergency, to revise the pay, allowances, pensions, and gratuities for which Jawans are entitled?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** A statement giving details of the action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1622/63].

**University for Goa**

**1270. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a University for Goa;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) when the University is likely to be established?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

**आकाशवाणी से राष्ट्रीय-गीत**

१२७१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से संकटकालीन स्थिति होते हुए भी राष्ट्रीय-गीतों के प्रसारण में बहुत कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके स्थान पर हलके-फुलके गीतों का प्रसारण बढ़ा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कहां तक उचित है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :** (क) देश-भक्ति-पूर्ण और फ़ौजी गानों के प्रसारणों का समय अवधि-विशेष की परिस्थिति पर निर्भर है । चीन द्वारा एक-तरफ़ा युद्ध-विराम की घोषणा करने के बाद, फ़ौजी संगीत और देशभक्तिपूर्ण गानों के प्रसारण के समय में थोड़ी सी कमी कर दी गई थी । परन्तु हाल के सप्ताहों में हमारी सीमाओं पर चीनी फ़ौजों के जमाव के समाचार प्राप्त होने पर विभिन्न केन्द्रों से देशभक्तिपूर्ण गानों का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**U.S. C-130 Transport Planes**

1272. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detachment of the US. Air Force of C-130 heavy transport planes has been on loan with the Indian Air-Force; and

(b) if so, the period for which the detachment is on loan?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). A squadron of C-130 transport planes of the U.S. Air Force was operating in India transporting supplies and men for the Indian Armed Forces during the period November, 1962 to August 1963.

**विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावास**

१२७३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत को जिनजिन छोटे अथवा बड़े देशों से सहायता प्राप्त होती है वहां हर जगह भारत के राजदूत अथवा कूट-नीतिक मिशन हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब किसी देश से कोई सहायता समझौता या व्यापार-समझौता होता है तो उस पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए भारत से मंत्री लोग जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष १९६२ और १९६३ (जून तक) में कितने मंत्री इस तरह के समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए बाहर गए और उनके ऊपर सरकार का कितना व्यय हुआ ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । आमतौर से ऐसा नहीं होता ।

(ग) अफ़गानिस्तान और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ के साथ नए समझौतों को अंतिम रूप देने और उन पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री के नेतृत्व में भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डल सितम्बर १९६२ में काबुल और जून १९६३ में मास्को गए थे । इन दोनों प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की यात्रा पर क्रमशः ४,५०० और २०,००० रुपए खर्च हुए ।

जर्मन संघीय गणतंत्र के निमंत्रण पर इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री अप्रैल १९६३ में जब वहां गए थे तो बोन में उन्होंने राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार से संबंध एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे । उनकी इस यात्रा पर अन्दाजन ९,६०० रुपए खर्च हुए थे ।

**Booklet in Chinese langugage on Sino-Indian Border Dispute**

1274. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of publishing a booklet in Chinese language on the Sino-Indian Border Dispute; and

(b) if so, when the publication will be ready?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Negotiating Machinery in Defence**

1275. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the negotiating machinery is not functioning in defence organisation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The revival of the Negotiating Machinery in Defence Installations is connected with the general issue regarding the constitution of a Joint Consultative Machinery for all Ministries, which matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

**Armed Forces Welfare Fund**

1277. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate amount of the various Armed Forces Welfare Funds as on 1st April, 1963;

(b) whether these funds are collected entirely from Public donations; and

(c) the method employed to ensure proper utilisation of these funds?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Approximately Rs. 4.43 crores.

(b) Of these funds, only the Flag Day Fund is collected entirely from public donations. The other funds are made up of contributions from serving personnel, allocation of profits from Canteen Stores Department, donations from the public and Government grants.

(c) Grants from these funds are given to applicants under rules relevant to the individual funds and are sanctioned by the Managing or other Committees responsible for the administration of the funds concerned.

**Sainik and King George Schools**

**1278. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the fees and other expenses in the Sainik and King George Schools;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the recent selection for the Officers Training School, boys from ordinary schools and colleges faired better; and

(c) if so, the justification for the huge expenditure on these schools where education is not very different from that obtaining in other schools?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no reason to think that this is so. The results of Public Schools including Sainik and K. G. Schools for entry into commissioned ranks are generally better than those of ordinary schools.

(c) Does not arise.

**Former Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad**

**1279. Shri Inderjit Gupta: Shri Mohammed Elias: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Labour Commissioner (Implementation) Dhanbad, has resigned from his post and has been appointed as Senior Labour Adviser to Messrs. Bird & Co.;

(b) the comparative emoluments of the two posts;

(c) whether Government are aware of a large number of allegations by various trade unions against the said Regional Labour Commissioner in the past of pro-employer bias and activities; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iabour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) The Regional Labour Commissioner (Implementation), Dhanbad has resigned his post. No information is available in the Ministry whether he has been appointed as Senior Labour Adviser to Messrs Bird & Co.

(b) As Regional Labour Commissioner (Implementation) he was drawing pay in the scale of Rs. 900—40—1100—50/2—1250 but this Ministry is not aware of his emolument in Bird & Co.

(c) Except for one complaint by two individual workmen in 1961 and a statement to the effect that they had some complaints (of which no details were given) from a Colliery Staff Association no complaints were received from Unions about pro-employer bias and activities of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Implementation).

(d) The complaints by the two workmen and the Colliery Staff Association did not call for any action.

**Labour Welfare at Calcutta Port**

**1280. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though shipping companies pay 82½ per cent on labour wages as levy in Calcutta docks, only 7½ per cent of this is utilised for labour welfare purposes;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocations for labour welfare out of the recent all-round increase in Calcutta Port charges; and

(c) the progress, if any, made in the provision of housing for dock workers in Calcutta?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** (a) At present, the rate of general levy in respect of pool workers is 75 per cent of the total wage bill, and the welfare levy is 7½ per cent. The general levy is expended on such benefits to workers as Minimum Guaranteed Wages, Attendance Allowance, etc.. The welfare levy is meant for providing amenities and welfare measures to the workers. These are two separate funds under the decasualisation scheme.

(b) The Calcutta Port Commissioners had to raise their port charges recently in order to meet the steep rise in some items of expenditure. There is no proposal to increase allocation for labour welfare out of the increased revenue which is less than 5 per cent of the Commissioners' budgeted revenue for the year, and which will not be sufficient to meet even the additional expenditure on account of the incentive tonnage scheme for labour, additional D.A., and extra wages for night work.

(c) The Calcutta Board has made a provision of about Rs. 20 lakhs for housing and a plot for construction of 336 units has been selected.

### Surrender by Hostile Nagas

1281. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki.**
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
**Shri Basumatari:**
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostile Nagas who have surrendered so far after the announcement of general amnesty on the 1st July; 1963;

(b) whether they have surrendered any arms and ammunition also; and

(c) if so, whether they have disclosed the source of supply of such ammunitions?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The number of surrenders for the period 1st July, 1963 to 27th August, 1963, is 194.

(b) The majority of the surrenders has been without arms.

(c) No, Sir.

### Ex-Servicemen in NEFA

1282. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land earmarked by Government for the resettlement of Ex-servicemen in NEFA, Division-wise;

(b) whether any applications were invited for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the States which have responded?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). A detailed scheme has been worked out by the NEFA Administration and is expected to be submitted shortly for Government approval.

### Investigation of Upper Atmospheric Winds

1283. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
**Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations of the upper atmospheric winds and of the equatorial electrojet by means of sounding rockets at Altipura in Kerala have been carried out; and

(b) whether there was any foreign collaboration?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). The Equatorial Sounding Rocket Launching Facility,

which will launch sounding rockets for the purposes of such investigations, is under construction, but not yet ready. The first few rockets are expected to be fired before the end of the year.

**Earthquake in Yugoslavia**

1284. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been given by the Government of India to the Yugoslav Government to help the victims of the big earthquake in the city of Skopje in the fourth week of July; and

(b) if so, to what extent and in what form?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have decided to send relief supplies to Yugoslavia to the extent of Rupees One lakh. Supplies worth Rs. 60,000 comprising tea, coffee and medical supplies were despatched to Belgrade by an IAF aircraft on the 2nd August 1963. The remaining supplies worth Rs. 40,000 comprising cotton textiles, sewing machines and shoes are being sent by sea.

**भूतपूर्व सैनिक**

१२८५. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विभिन्न विभागों में लगे हुए सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं में वापस बुला लिया है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन्हें क्या काम दिया गया है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)** : (क) केवल रिजर्व-देयता सहित भूतपूर्व सैनिक ही हाजिर सेवा के लिए पुनः बुलाए जा सकते हैं, और बुलाए गए हैं ; जो व्यक्ति अनिवार्य सेवमओं पर नियुक्त हैं, उन्हें इस तरह पुनः बुलाये जाने से छूट दे दी गई है ।

रिजर्व-देयता से रहित भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पुनः सेवा-नियुक्ति और दोबारा भर्ती स्वैच्छिक सिद्धान्त पर होती है ।

(ख) सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है, और उसे इकट्ठा करने में जो समय और श्रम आवश्यक है, परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

(ग) उन्हें विभिन्न फार्मेशनों तथा यूनिटों में नियुक्त किया जाता है, अथवा उनकी आयु तथा शारीरिक सामर्थ्य का विचार करते हुए, उन्हें राष्ट्रीय -छात्रदल और सहायक छात्रदल में अतिरिक्त रेजिमेण्टल सेवाओं के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है । उन्हें सौंपे गए कार्य का स्वरूप उनके अपने अपने उद्योग तथा सेना के विभागों में, जिन से उनका सम्बन्ध होता है, उनके अनुभव तथा व्यवसायिक योग्यता के अनुरूप होता है ।

**Roads and Bridges in Goa**

1286. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the development of roads and bridges in Goa during the year 1963-64; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). Provision has been made in the budget of the Union territory for Rs. 39.84 lakhs out of which Rs. 20.04 lakhs have been earmarked for

bridges, Rs. 16·70 lakhs for roads and Rs. 3.10 lakhs for establishment and equipment during the current financial year.

The retreating Portuguese armies had blown up or damaged 10 major bridges and 24 culverts and minor bridges. All these bridges and culverts have been repaired and renovated in order to restore normal communications in the Union territory. Tenders have also been invited for the construction of a bridge on Mandovi which is estimated to cost about Rs. 1 crore. Over 25 miles of Ponda-Anmod Road, a national high-way, have been asphalted and other roads in the mining areas improved and repaired. An expenditure of about Rs. 60.60 lakhs was incurred on the reconstruction of bridges and roads from January, 1962 to end of March, 1963 and more than Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been spent during the current financial year.

**Rural Industries Planning Committee**

1287. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** / **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Industries Planning Committee set up by the Planning Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of Committee; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on those recommendations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)**: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-1623/63]

**Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation**

1288. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the proposals are being worked out by a Working Group recently set up in the Planning Commission.

**Economic Disparities in States**

1289. { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has prepared a paper on the economic disparities among the various districts and States;

(b) the recommendations made by the Council for removal of economic disparities in various regions; and

(c) whether those recommendations will be considered?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to pages 16-17 of the publication: Occasional Papers No. 6—Inter-District and Inter-State Income Differentials—1955-56.

(c) The suggestions made in the publication will be studied by the authorities concerned.

**Purchase of Weapons from Abroad**

1290. { **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** / **Shri Krishan Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to avoid diversification of weapons being purchases at present from different countries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia and to allow uniformity in their use under the same Command; and

(b) whether spares needed at the time of dire need will be freely made available by the countries from which these weapons are being purchased?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Whenever equipment is selected for purchase from abroad or for obtaining under the Aid Programme, one of the factors taken into consideration is the desirability of avoiding diversification of weapons.

(b) At the time of supply of the main equipment, action is invariably taken to obtain maintenance spares for a minimum period of two years. Adequate provision to ensure supply of spares beyond this period is also made in the purchase cotracts.

**Army Chief's Visit to U.S.A.**

1291. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of the Chief of the Army Staff to United States of America was successful; and

(b) if so, the follow-up actions likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). The Chief of the Army Staff visited the United States during July, 1963, in response to an invitation from the United States Army Chief of Staff. He was able to visit a number of U.S. Army Institutions. The visit was of much value.

**Ordnance Factories**

1292. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Deputy General Managers have been sanctioned for Ordnance factories;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such posts have been sanctioned for leather and clothing factories;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether work load in leather and clothing factories has abnormally increased?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Requirements of posts for various factories are carefully assessed depending on the type, variety, quantum of work and the size of the factory and estate. On the criteria adopted for the sanction of posts of Deputy General Manager in the grade of 1300—1600, the clothing factories did not qualify for such an appointment.

(d) The work-load in leather and clothing factories has also increased as in other Ordnance Factories, and the necessary additional staff for this work has been sanctioned.

**जम्मू और काश्मीर मिलिशिया**

१२९३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर मिलिशिया के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष निर्णय लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस निर्णय का मिलिशिया के जवानों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) इस मिलिशिया को साधारण सेना से मिलाने के लिए जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार ने कोई विशेष शर्तें रखी हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री शवन्त राव चव्हाण)** : (क) जी हां । जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार की स्वीकृति से यह निर्णय किया गया है, कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मिलिशिया को अखिल भारतीय सेवा-देयता सहित एक स्थायी बल में संगठित कर दिया जाए । पुनःसंगठित मिलिशिया को वेतन तथा सेवा सम्बन्धी वही शर्तें दी जाएंगी जो आसाम राइफल्ज पर लागू हैं ।

(ख) आसाम राइफल्ज के वेतन-दर जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के पुराने वेतन दरों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं । पुनःसंगठित जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मिलिशिया के रोविवर्ग आसाम राइफल्ज के सेवानिवृत्ति वेतन तथा नियोग्यता निवृत्तिवेतन-दरों के भी अधिकारी होंगे । जहां जहां देय हों, उन्हें रणक्षेत्र-सेवा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें भी दी जाएंगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Border Roads**

1294. **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Border Roads Organisation" has completed the construction of roads which the organisation had taken up before last Chinese aggression;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment of the loss which the organisation had to suffer during the last aggression; and

(c) if so, the estimated loss suffered?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan)**: (a) The programme and priorities of roads to be constructed improved are reviewed from time to time. The construction of new roads is not viewed as completed until the protection works, construction of permanent bridges and surfacing works have been done. Meanwhile, they are thrown open to regulated traffic. Works on roads, the construction of which was taken up before the last Chinese aggression, are in progress but many of the roads are already in use.

(b) and (c). An assessment of the loss of all items (except clothing and rations) sustained in NEFA is available and given below:

| | Rs. in lakhs |
|---|---|
| Equipment & Vehicles | 73·07 |
| Explosives | 10·95 |
| P.O.L. | 3·09 |
| Medical Stores | ·90 |
| Camps | 7·85 |
| | 85·86 |

**Film on Air Supplies in Ladakh**

1295. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave permission to U.S.I.S. to have a film on air supplies in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) USIS wanted to produce a film on the C-130 airlift primarily for the unit history of the detachment of U.S. Air Force, which helped the Indian Air Force in airlifting supplies to Ladakh.

**Cease Fire Violation by Pakistan**

**1296. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Pakistani violations of the cease fire line in the vicinity of Tithwal resulting in some deaths and injuries to Indian citizens in the beginning of August, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether the matter was taken up with the U.N. Observers and the reaction of the U.N. Observers to the violation?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes, Sir. On 1st August, 1963, a party of six armed Pakistan| Pakistan occupied Kashmir troops, accompanied by four civilians were seen on our side of the cease-fire line in the Tithwal area. On being observed by our patrol, the party withdrew after firing one round towards our patrol. No, casually was reported.

(b) Yes, Sir; a cease-fire violation complaint has been lodged with the U.N. Observers and the Chief Military Observer's award is awaited.

**Displaced Persons from Mozambique**

**1297. Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any concession to the displaced persons from Mozambique regarding their goods confiscated at Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, the details of the concessions given in this regard?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). Government have agreed to the import of all the personal belongings and other goods brought by Indian repatriates from Mozambique without payment of customs duty. All goods which were detained by the Customs authorities have since been restored to their owners and the refund of customs duty, if any already paid, has been authorised. Automotive vehicles in possession of the repatriates for one year before their departure from Mozambique are to be cleared without payment of customs duty. However, the import of new vehicles will be on payment of duty. All vehicles can be sold only after two years.

**Engineering Appointments in Defence**

**1298. Shri Dhaon:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Senior Engineering appointments in the Defence Organisation like the MIG project, Hindustan Air Craft Ltd. and Air Maintenance Command, Kanpur have been given to non-technical persons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) and (b). No engineering appointment is held by a non-technical person. Posts are filled having regard to the qualifications required for the post. Presumably the question refers to the post of A.O.C.-in-C. Maintenance Command. It is not an engineering appointment, though it is normally filled by an officer of the Technical|Equipment Branch. If officers of sufficient seniority and experience from Technical|Equipment Branches are not available, the most suitable person available is appointed.

**The Indian Rare Earths Limited**

**1299. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the present rated capacity of operation of the plant of Indian Rare Earths Limited;

(b) whether there was any expansion of the above plant in 1962;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) the names of the countries to which the rare earth products are exported and the amount of average foreign exchange earnings?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The Alwaye plant of Indian Rare Earths Limited can now treat 3000 tons of monazite per annum.

(b) Yes.

(c) The plant was originally designed to treat 1500 tons of monazite per year. Towards the end of 1961 a decision was taken to increase the production to twice the rated capacity to meet the anticipated increase in the demand for rare earths chloride. Production was stepped up in stages and the target of 3000 tons was reached in August 1962—two months ahead of schedule.

(d) Rare earths chloride—the main product of the Company—is exported to U.K., Europe and Japan and the average foreign exchange earnings of the Company during the last three years is approximately Rs. 31·5 lakhs per annum.

**केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के कर्मचारी**

१३००. **श्री कछवाय :**
**श्री बड़े :**

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के अन्तर्गत अराजपत्रित एवं राजपत्रित कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें अनुसूचित जातियों एंव अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

**सचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :** (क)

| | |
|---|---|
| राजपत्रित अफसर | ३२६ |
| अराजपत्रित अफसर | २२६ |
| (ख) अनुसूचित जातियां | |
| राजपत्रित अफसर | ५ |
| अराजपत्रित अफसर | ६ |
| अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां | शून्य |

**आकाशवाणी से संसद सदस्यों द्वारा वार्ता प्रसारण**

१३०१. **श्री कछवाय :**
**श्री बड़े :**

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी के नई दिल्ली केन्द्र से पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने संसद् सदस्यों को विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत वार्ता प्रसारित करने के लिए निमंत्रित किया गया?

**सूचना और प्रसारण उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :**

| | |
|---|---|
| १९६१ | ४१ |
| १९६२ | ७१ |
| १९६३ (अगस्त तक) | ६४ |

**विदेशों में भारतीय पुस्तकालयों का खोला जाना**

१३०२. **श्री कछवाय :**
**श्री बड़े :**

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार भारत में अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य देशों की ओर से वहां के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, प्रविधिक और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति की झलक देने के लिये बड़े-बड़े भारतीय नगरों में पुस्तकालय खूले हुए हैं क्या भारत सरकार भी ठीक उसी प्रकार के पुस्तकालय विदेशों में खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :** इस समय विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों से

संबद्ध ७३ पुस्तकालय हैं । इन पुस्तकालयों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिये संख्या** एट. टी.—१६२४/६३] । इनमें सामान्य अध्ययन और संदर्भ के लिए भारतीय इतिहास से संबद्ध और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विकास से संबद्ध पुस्तकें तथा अनेक समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाएं उपलब्ध हैं । आर्थिक साधन और कर्मचारियों की संख्या सीमित होने के कारण विदेशों में हमारे पुस्तकालय छोटे ही हैं और ज्यादातर पुस्तकालयों के पास जगह भी अधिक नहीं है । कुछ पुस्तकालयों में घर के लिए पुस्तकें आदि देने की सुविधाएं भी सीमित हैं । आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए फिलहाल कोई नया पुस्तकालय खोलने का विचार नहीं है ; जो हैं उन्हीं के विस्तार पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

**बुक स्टाल**

१३०३. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस और जालान्धर के सूचना केन्द्रों में बुक स्टाल खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कब खोले गये थे ;

(ग) इन बुक स्टालों के कारण अभी तक कितना अतिरिक्त खर्च हुआ है ; और

(घ) उक्त दोनों स्टालों में अब तक किताबों की बिक्री से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली के सूचना केन्द्र में बुक स्टाल अक्तूबर, १९५५ में खोला गया था और जालन्धर के सूचना केन्द्र में जुलाई, १९५५ में ।

(ग) इन सूचना केन्द्रों के चलाने का सारा खर्च प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय के बजट अनुदान में से किया जाता है । इन बुक स्टालों पर जो खर्च हुआ है उसका अलग से हिसाब लगाना मुमकिन नहीं है ।

(घ) नई दिल्ली १०,०५५रुपए,४१ नए पैसे

जालन्धर ३,९५९रुपए,८० नए पैसे

**Theft at Palam Airport**

1304. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Indian Air Force personnel and three civilian Air Force employees were arrested during the third week of August, 1963 on charges of stealing Rs. 40,000 worth of used aeroplane tyres from Palam airport; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Three airmen and two civilian employees of the A.F. Station, Palam, were arrested on 10-8-1963, and one more civilian employee was arrested on 14-8-1963, in connection with a theft of 150 used tyres of aircraft.

(b) The case is under investigation by the Civil Police, Delhi Cantt., and Air Force authorities. All the tyres have been recovered and are kept in police custody.

**Engineering Students for Emergency Commissions**

1305. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of teams would visit different parts of the country to select Engineering students for Emergency Commission in the Army from colleges and universities;

(b) whether this step has been taken as Government do not get enough candidates voluntarily; and

(c) the total requirements of such candidates?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir; but the type of commissions which will be granted are Short Service Regular Commissions. The Teams visited Engineering Colleges and Universities once in March-April, 1963 and they were again sent to visit them in August, 1963.

(b) The scheme of grant of Short Service Regular Commissions in the Technical Corps of the Army to engineering students is also on a voluntary basis. The scheme has een introduced because there is an overall shortage of engineering graduates to meet the requqirements of the country and many of the graduates who pass out are not fully aware of the prospects, terms and conditions of service in the Army.

(c) No specific target has been fixed for the number of candidates to be commissioned under this scheme. All candidates who fulfil the qualifications laid down and pass the Services Selection Board test would be commissioned.

**Rural Industries in Assam**

**1306. Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government to the State Government of Assam during the first two years of Third Plan period for the setting up of rural industries?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** Two rural industries projects at Gauripur and Aijal were allotted to Assam in 1962-63. An amount of Rs. 50,000 was released for the programme in 1962-63. For the current year an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been allotted.

**Labour Disputes in Coal Mines**

**1307. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
**Dr. Saradish Roy:**
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**
**Shri Sarkar Murmu:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour disputes reported in different coal mines in Asansol and Raniganj coalfield areas since the declaration of Emergency; and

(b) the number of cases settled at the conciliation stage and the number of those referred to arbitration?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** (a) Two hundred and twenty-two.

(b) (i) Number of disputes settled at conciliation stage. 116

(ii) Number of those referred to arbitration. 43

**Military Lands**

**1308. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of leases of military lands expired over 15 years ago and have not been renewed so far; and

(b) the number of such leases and how many of them have not been renewed together with the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Information about this is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

**Cantonment Boards**

**1309. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Budget Estimates of Cantonment Boards are not sanctioned in time and sometimes these are sanctioned after the close of the financial year to which they pertain;

(b) the dates on which original and revised budgets for 1960-61 and 1961-62 were sanctioned; and

(c) how the expenditure incurred in the absence of sanctioned budgets was regularised.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

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**12 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Final Order of Delimitation Commission

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Final Order No. 18 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu published in Notification No. S.O. 2346 dated the 19th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1617/63].

### Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1963 (part I). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1618/63].

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## PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 13th August, 1963:—

(1) The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(2) The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(3) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1963.

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## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** I have also to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1963, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

### Motion

'That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 10 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri B. N. Bhargava.
2. Shri Bairagi Dwivedy.
3. Shri D. P. Karmarkar.
4. Shri Krishna Chandra.
5. Shri Khumbha Ram.
6. Shri P. C. Mitra.
7. Dr. A. Subba Rao.
8. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.
9. Shri R. S. Khandekar.
10. Dr. Jawaharlar Rohatgi.

and 20 members from the Lok Sabha.

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next Session; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha to joint in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee.".'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th August, 1963.'

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## BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1963 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

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**12.02 hrs.**

## STATEMENT REGARDING NEFA ENQUIRY

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** Sir, I wish to inform the House of the results of the inquiry to investigate our reverses in the operations. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** There is one thing which I should like to state at this stage. I understand that this statement consists of nine typed pages. So, I should think that the statement should be laid on the Table of the House, circulated to Members and then, if a notice is received, we should consider whether a discussion should be held or what we should do in regard to that.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): We should discuss it. That would be much better.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not excluding it. Rather, that is what I am suggesting. Let the statement be laid on the Table of the House first.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): May I suggest one thing?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** There is one pertinent fact which I want to bring to your notice. Some of us have given notice of a calling attention nearly six days back on the question of some money being drawn by Shri Dange and Shri Gopalan. We are still awaiting the reply. We have not received any information.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has that got anything to do with this statement?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, he should have waited until this is over, for a minute. I have been considering that question and trying to get some explanation.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That is what I wanted.

**Mr. Speaker:** But can it be taken up in this manner? A senior member like Shri Trivedi, who is also a leader of the group must know how to raise points.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regard-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

ing the NEFA Enquiry. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1619/63].

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification with regard to your ruling or suggestion that the statement might be laid on the Table of the House and a discussion raised later on. May I know whether the statement that is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House shortly is a copy of the report submitted to the Government by the Commission of Inquiry or a very brief summary, and if it is brief, how brief is it?

**Mr. Speaker:** It consists of nine pages.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the size of the original report?

**Mr. Speaker:** In any case, he will receive it before the evening.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would to know at least the number of pages of the original report; I am not asking for the contents.

**Mr. Speaker:** All these things will be taken up when we discuss it. Then it can be asked whether it is complete or some aspects have not been touched. Hon. Members can ask for all the information they require at that time. We can take it up after we have received and read the statement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, with all respect to you, I am sorry, you have not understood me; it is my fault, perhaps. This question was raised in this House so many times and every time the Minister has given some excuse or other. On a previous occasion, he said it had been decided in the public interest not to publish it. Then, my hon. colleagues, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Hem Barua and others suggested that after deleting some of the paragraphs that might indict or incriminate some persons, the rest of it might be placed on the Table of the House. To a certain extent, the Minister was agreeable to do that; I do not know to what extent. Therefore, the House would like to know what protion of the Commission's report has been sought to be withheld from the House. Is it only a summary of the findings or only those portions which are not in the public interest have been deleted?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kamath would realise that even if the Defence Minister gives his own opinion, Shri Kamath might not ultimately agree with his opinion, for even if he gives enough particulars and some substantial portion of the report, then too Shri Kamath might find that it is not adequate. Therefore, I would request him to look into the statement first and then come up before the House and say whether he requires something more or not.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When we have not seen the original report, how can we judge what part it is?

**Mr. Speaker:** I thought, that was the desire of hon. Members. But if they think that this must be read out, I am prepored to allow that.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): We want to ask a very simple question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We want to know whether it is one-third of the original report or one-fourth or what. How many words paragraphs have been deleted from the original report? That is all; we do not want to know the contents thereof.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Considering the size of the original report, it is a very, very brief statement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Very, very, very!

**Shri Hem Barua:** In that case may we accept the statement of the hon. Defence Minister only as an eyewash

because we are so much interested in this matter and so many rumours are afloat?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I can read out the statement before the House and the House can certainly judge for itself what I ought to have done with referenec to the terms of reference. The objective lessons that need to be learnt have been shared. I have to banance between two things, namely, firstly, the necessity for not disclosing which is not consistent with the public interest; and, secondly, at the same time my keenness to share with the House what I should share with the House.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose—*

**Shri Jashvant Mehta** (Bhavnagar): May I know whether all the recommendations have been published.... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** I will again request hon. Members that they might look into the statement first. Then they can express their opinion.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In that case, it is better if the hon. Defence Minister reads out the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he reads it out, I will have to allow some questions and if they are allowed then there will be no more opportunity for a discussion. The can choose either of these two. I am prepared to allow half an hour for questions also.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I say one thing about this? If he reads it out and we ask certain questions, that will clarify the position and then the discussion that will follow will be a better discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, the two things cannot go together. Bills to be....

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi** (Jodhpur): We would like to know, before you proceed to the next item, whether a discussion can follow, as you just now said, as a matter of course or whether we would have to make a requisition.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said that requisition shall have to be made and then a decision can be taken. I have said that. Bills to be introduced. Shri B. R. Bhagat.

**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri** (Bijnor): *rose—*

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## INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

**12.08 hrs.**

## PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna on the 29th August, 1963, namely:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Also, further consideration of amendment moved for reference of the Bill to Select Committee. Shri B. N. Mandal was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech.

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*Published in the Gezette of India Extraordinary, Part Section 2, dated 2-9-1963.

†Introduced with the recommenda tion of the President.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): How much more time left, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker**: He told me that he may not be here on Monday; so, I gave him an opportunity on Friday. That is not fair.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Because of rain we had to cancel all our engagements.

**श्री भू० ना० मंडल** : (सिरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस रोज कह रहा था कि जो यह संशोधन का बिल लाया गया है और यह बिल जिस कानून का संशोधन करना चाहता है, वह सब चीज ऐसी है जिस पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये । मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि सरकार को इस बिल को वापिस ले लेना चाहिये और सारी स्थिति पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये । इस का कारण यह है कि मेरी मान्यता है कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है सदन के सामने, यह प्राकृतिक जो नियम हैं, उन के खिलाफ जाता है, मानवता के खिलाफ जाता है और साथ ही साथ हमारा जो भारत का संविधान है, उसके भी खिलाफ जाता है । इन सब कारणों से मैं ने यह कहा था कि सरकार को इस पर फिर से विचार करने के लिए इसे वापिस ले लेना चाहिये ।

संविधान के जो निदेश के नियम हैं, उन को पढ़ने से आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि यह जो तरमीमी बिल लाया गया है और जो कानून बना हुआ है, वे दोनों संविधान के खिलाफ हैं । संविधान ने जो फंडेमेंटल राइट्स हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को दिये हैं, उस में कहा गया है :—

"All citizens shall have the riht—to move freely throughout the territory of India;"

इसी के साथ यह भी कहा गया है :

"to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;"

फिर कहा गया है :

"to acquire, hold and dispose of property;"

फिर कहा गया है :—

"to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

संविधान में जो यह मौकिल अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक को दिये गये हैं उन को इस बिल के जरिये से और उस कानून के जरिये से जोकि इस बिल के द्वारा तरमीम किया जा रहा है, छीना जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाय । अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि फुट पाथ पर सोते हैं । कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहर में चार या पांच लाख की संख्या में लोग फुट पाथ पर सोते हैं । ऐसा ही हाल दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों का भी है । अभी हाल में अखबारों में निकला था कि लखनऊ शहर में कुछ आदमियों को जो सड़क पर सोये हुए थे, एक ट्रक ने कुचल दिया । जब हिन्दुस्तान की ऐसी हालत है कि यहां के लोगों के पास रहने के लिये न कोई घर है न कोई जमीन है, उस स्थिति में दिल्ली मास्टर प्लैन की बात करना, या उस मास्टर प्लैन को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये जो बिल पेश किया गया, उसे पास करना एविक्शन के लिये ला बनाना, जैसाकि सरकार के लोग कर रहे हैं बिना यह सोचे हुए कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बाशिन्दे हैं वे सोयेंगे कहां, उन के शेल्टर की कोई जगह है या नहीं, यह बहुत अनुचित है । वह पहले इन सारी बातों को विचार लें, इस वक्त जो सब से बड़ी हिन्दुस्तान की योजना है, जिस को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना कहते हैं, उस के अन्तर्गत इस समस्या पर विचार कर के कि इस का क्या समाधान हो सकता है, तब

इस तरह के बिल को लाना चाहिये । आज नगरों के लिये छुट पुट तरीके से कहीं पटना मास्टर प्लैन के नाम से, कहीं दिल्ली मास्टर प्लन के नाम से या कहीं लखनऊ मास्टर प्लैन के नाम से, जो योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं उन का नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे समाज का जो कमजोर अंग है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो दूसरी जगहों से आये हुए रिफ्यूजी हैं उन्ह तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है, और उन की जो समस्या है उस पर ध्यान न दे कर हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के जो हक हैं, खाने पीने, सोने और कार्य करने के, उन को उन से छीना जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस समस्या को गम्भीर समस्या समझ कर जो बिल आया है उस को वापस ले ले और वापस लेने के बाद इन चीजों पर विचार करे ।

मुझे इस बात पर बड़ा तरस आता है कि जब रिफ्यूजी पाकिस्तान से आये थे, उस समय गाडगिल साहब ने उन को जो आश्वासन दिया था और उस के बाद भी कई बार उन को आश्वासन दिया गया है, उस को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के बजाय यह नया संशोधन बिल लाया गया है । यह बिल इस लिये लाया गया है कि उन लोगों को भगाने की जो कार्रवाई है उस को और तीव्र किया जाये । उस में जल्दी की जाये । इस के लिये बिल में बहुत सी बातें दी गई हैं । जो अपील करने का टाइम था उस को भी घटाने की कोशिश की गई है, जो पहले नाजायज काम होते थे उन के लिये इंजंक्शन जो पहले कर सकते थे उस हक को भी छीना जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को सरकार वापस ले और इस समस्या पर फिर से विचार करे ।

सरकार की ओर से जितनी कार्रवाई होती है उस को देखने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जो कांग्रस सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में काम कर रही है वह यह नहीं समझती है कि वह समूचे देश की जनता की सरकार है । वह शायद यह समझती है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के सफद टोपी वालों की सरकार है और उन्हीं के स्वार्थों के लिये उसे काम करना चाहिये । मैं इसलिये ऐसा कहता हूं कि जितने बड़ बड़े शहर हैं, उन की तरक्की के लिये जो काम किया जाता है वह यह कह कर किया जाता है कि स्लम क्लिअरेंस स्कीम चलाई गई है, जो हाउसिंग स्कीम चलाई गई है । इस ढग की बातें कही जाती हैं । सुनने में यह सब बातें बड़ी अच्छी मालूम पड़ती हैं लेकिन उन का नतीजा क्या होता है ? जो गरीब बाशिन्दे शहरों के होते हैं उन के घर को उन से छुड़ाया जाता है और छुड़ाने के बाद वे कहां बसेंग, उन के लिये अच्छा घर हो जायेगा या नहीं, इस की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई जाती है । उन की जमीन को छीन कर उन को उन के भाग्य पर छोड़ दिया जाता है । वे कहां रहेंगे, या रह पायेंगे या नहीं, इस का इन्तजाम उन्हीं लोगों को करना पड़ता है । जो जमीनें उन से छीनी जाती हैं, उन जगहों पर अच्छा मकान बना कर वह किन लोगों को दी जाती हैं ? वह सफदपोश लोगों को दी जाती हैं, जो बड़े बड़े पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उन को दी जाती हैं । ऐसा नहीं होता है कि उस जमीन पर पहले से रहने वाला जो आदमी है उस को मदद या करजा दे कर घर बना दिया जाय । बल्कि उन लोगों को उखाड़ दिया जाता है और उजाड़ कर उस जमीन पर जो घर बनाये जाते हैं वह दूसरे लोगों को दिये जाते हैं । इस से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि शुरू जमाने से इस हिन्दुस्तान में और संसार के दूसरे भागों में अमीर और गरीब वर्ग की जो लड़ाई थी उसे यह कांग्रेसी सरकार अब भी कायम रखना चाहती है । जिस ढंग से पुराने जमाने में हुआ करता था, यानी जब दो गिरोहों में संघर्ष होता था तो जो विजयी गिरोह होता था वह विजित गिरोह को जान से मार देता था और उस की जमीन जायदाद को हड़प कर लेता था उसी तरह से आज भी कांग्रसी सरकार जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन की जमीनों

[श्री भू० ना० मंडल]

को छीन कर उन को अपने भाग्य पर छोड़ देती है, उन को घुल घुल कर मरने के लिये छोड़ देती है। मैं ने कहीं पढ़ा था कि आज से १०० वर्ष पूर्व ब्लैक और व्हाइट्स का जो रेशियो था वह ९:१ का था। १०० वर्ष के बाद जो सेन्सस लिया गया उस से ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि जो ९:१ का रेशियो था वह कम हो कर २:१ का रह गया है। यानी ९ ब्लैक जो थे वे घट कर २ पर आ गये हैं और व्हाइट १ ही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो जीवन संघर्ष चल रहा है उस में गरीबों को मिटाया जा रहा है लेकिन सीधे तलवार के घाट न उतार कर उन को घुला घुला कर मारा जाता है। आज कांग्रेस सरकार की जो कार्रवाई है, उस की जो नीति चल रही है उस के जरिये मैं देखता हूं कि पिछड़े समाज के जो लोग हैं, जो समाज का कमजोर अंग हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं उन के लिये कोई सहारा, कोई दया या कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। उन की सहानुभूति है पढ़े लिखे लोगों के लिये, अमीर लोगों के लिये, जो बड़े बड़े प्रभावशाली आदमी हैं चाहे वे गवर्नमेंट के हों या पार्टी के, ऐसे लोगों के साथ सरकार की बहुत सहानुभूति है।

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार आज जो रुपया खर्च करती है उस के सिलसिले में आप देखेंगे कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शहरों के अन्दर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। आप दिल्ली को ही ले लें। आप देखिये कि इस एरिया के लिये जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है उतना रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में किसी दूसरी जगह पर, जोकि देहात में हो, खर्च किया गया है या नहीं। हमारे देश में जनतंत्र कायम हुआ है और जनतंत्र का मतलब है कि सब लोगों को बराबर का हक है। यह कौन सी बात है कि शहर के रहने वालों पर, जहां पर गवर्नमेंट के आदमी रहते हैं, जहां पर बड़े बड़े लोग रहते हैं, वहां की जमीनों पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय और जो देहात के रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं उन के ऊपर कम खर्च किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ तो खयाल कर रखना चाहिये कि जो बिल है सामने, उस की जो धाराय हैं उन्हीं पर बोलें। वे तो जनरल क्वेश्चन पर ज्यादा बोल रहे हैं। जो सवाल हमारे सामने है उस पर उन को बोलना चाहिये।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : आज जो बिल लाया गया है वह और इस के पहले जो ऐक्ट पास हुआ था वह दोनों ही एक ऐसी विचार-धारा, एक ऐसी मनोवृत्ति की उपज हैं जिस मनोवृत्ति के बारे में मैं बोल रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस सारी मनोवृत्ति पर इस वक्त बहस नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य के पास दस ही मिनट हैं।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन सब बातों पर विचार कर के इस बिल को वापस ले और जो देश के लोग हैं, यहां का समाज है, गांवों का रहने वाला समाज है, उस की सारी बातों पर विचार कर के जो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना है उस में प्राविजन करे कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी आदमी बिना घर के नहीं रहेगा। जब तक उस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढ निकाला नहीं जाता तब तक किसी शहर का मास्टर प्लान नहीं बनना चाहिये। ये मास्टर प्लान गरीबों को उजाड़ने और उन को शहरों में न बसने देने के प्लान हैं।

**Mr. Speaker:** I had called Shri A. S. Saigal, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Barupal, Shri M. L. Dwivedi....

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Sir, you have not called me. I submitted that day very respectfully that I should be called that day because I was going to Chandigarh next day. But I was not called that day.

**Mr. Speaker:** I called him. That is what I am saying.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I submitted on Thursday that I should be called that day as I was going to Chandigarh that night. I was not called on that day. Therefore, I could not be here on Friday.

**श्री प० ला० डाहलाल :** (गंगानगर) : मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ज्यादा समय की बात नहीं है । उन्हों ने क ा है कि थर्ड्डे के बारे में कहा था, उस को देखूंगा । क्या आपने भी नाम देते वक्त कुछ कहा था कि आप को कब बुलाया जाय, या माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि जब वह यहां हों तभी उन को बुलाया जाय ।

**श्री कछवाय :** (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । यह भारत की राजधानी के लिये कलंक है कि इस की २८ लाख की आबादी में से सात लाख लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में और झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में बसे हैं । हमारे शासन की यह धारणा है कि जो लोग इन स्थानों पर बसे हैं वे गुंडे और बदमाश लोग हैं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** नहीं नहीं ।

**श्री कछवाय :** हमारे शासक वर्ग की यह धारणा बिल्कुल गलत है । उन की यह धारणा कहां तक मुनासिब है यह शासन को सोचना चाहिए । इन कैम्पों के अन्दर रहने वाले लोग वे लोग हैं कि अगर वे दो रोज के लिए अपना काम छोड़ दें तो दिल्ली दिल्ली नजर न आए ।

इस दिल्ली को देखने के लिये बहुत से लोग विदेशों से और देश से भी रोज आते हैं । लेकिन जब वे दिल्ली में प्रवेश करते हैं तो उन को सब से पहले इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के दर्शन होते हैं । इस राजधानी में ऐसे लोग हैं जैसे रिक्शा चलाने वाले, कंडक्टर, ड्राइवर, बीड़ी बनाने वाले, सुनार, नाई, धोबी, साइकिल मरम्मत करने वाले, रिक्शा मरम्मत करने वाले आदि मजदूर लोग हैं जिन के कन्धों पर संसद् भवन, विज्ञान भवन, कृषि भवन, उद्योग भवन, वायु भवन आदि बने हैं, और हमारे खन्ना साहब की कोठी भी इन्हीं मजदूरों के कन्धों पर बनी है, । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के बारे में ऐसी धारणा रखना बहुत बुरी बात है ।

हमारे खन्ना जी द्वारा कुछ दिन पूर्व यह घोषणा की गई थी कि ५ जुलाई सन् १९६२ के बाद से इन झुग्गी वालों को फिर नहीं उजाड़ा जायगा । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार की योजनाएं बनती हैं और वे किस प्रकार बिगड़ती हैं ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सन् १९५१ में जो सर्वे किया गया था, उस को फिर से कराया जाय क्योंकि उस वक्त जिस का लड़का या लड़की दस बारह साल का था वह आज शादी शुदा हो गया है और उस का अपना अलग परिवार है । अब फिर से सर्वे कराकर देखना चाहिये कि अब उस के परिवार में कितने आदमी हैं । और उतने लोगों के लिए जमीन दी जानी चाहिये ।

पहले सर्वे हुआ तो कहा गया कि उन को ८० वर्ग गज जमीन दी जायगी, फिर यह तै हुआ कि उन को २५ वर्ग गज भूमि देना चाहिये । मेरा यही आग्रह है कि उन के परिवार के लोगों की संख्या को देख कर उस के अनुसार जमीन दी जाय । जमीन देने के साथ साथ उन को एक हजार रुपये का कर्जा भी मकान बनाने के लिए दिया जाय । पहले शासन ने यह कर्जा देने की बात कही थी, लेकिन आज उस से इन्कार करता है । मेरा कहना है कि उन को मकान बनाने के लिए एक हजार का कर्जा अवश्य दिया जाय । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता हूं कि उन को इतनी

[श्री कछवाय]

तनख्वाह मिलती है। फिर भी वह कितने मकान बना सकते हैं। मकान बनाने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है। आप सोचें कि जो आदमी आठ आने, बारह आने या रुपया दो रुपया रोज पदा करता है और उस में अपने परिवार वालों का पेट भरता है, वह किस प्रकार मकान बनाने के लिए पैसा जुटा सकता है। इस लिए उस को इस काम के लिए पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि इन लोगों के नोटिस आदि भेजे जायें वे हिन्दी में भजे जाएं। अभी इन को जो नोटिस और पत्र आदि भजे जाते हैं वे अंग्रजी में होते हैं, ये लोग उन को पढ़ नहीं सकते और दूसरों से पढ़ाते हैं, वे लोग इन को डाल भी रखते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मंत्री जी से नम्रतापूर्वक अपील है कि इन लोगों को हिन्दी में पत्रव्यवहार किया जाये।

अब मैं उन को बसाने के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा उन की झुग्गी तोड़ने से कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन उन को उजाड़ने से पहले उन को बसाना चाहिए कि उन को वहां बसाया जाय। उन को बसाते वक्त इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उन को रोजगार कहां है, और कहां व अपना दाना पैदा करते हैं, कहां वे नौकरी करते हैं। उन को शहर से दूर न बसाया जाय क्योंकि उन को दूर बसाने स उन को अपने रोजगार तक आना बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। उन को शहर के पास के स्थानों में बसाया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को कुछ स्थानों के नाम बता सकता हूं, जैसे भुतियारी, धौला कुंआ, जीतगढ़ क्षेत्र में कबरिस्तान, मोती महल। ये चार पांच स्थान एसे हैं जोकि शहर के मध्य में हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मोती महल कहां है?

**श्री कछवाय** : मोती पहाड़ी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : महाराजा पटियाला अपने महल को मोती महल कहते हैं। शायद आप का मतलब उस से हो।

**श्री कछवाय** : मैं इस के साथ एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में एसे बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं जहां जहरीले जानवर रहते हैं, बहुत से कबरिस्तान हैं जहां इन मेहनतकश मजदूरों ने बस्तियां आबाद कर ली हैं। उन को वहां से बार बार उजाड़ा जाता है। यह प्रथा खत्म होनी चाहिए।

**निर्माण आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना)** : मैं थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि हम कब्रिस्तान तोड़ कर वहां बस्तियां बसाते हैं, तो यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। हमारे लिए कबरिस्तान, मंदिर, मस्जिद वगैरह मुतबर्रक जगहें हैं। हमने उन को नहीं उजाड़ा और न उजाड़ना चाहते हैं। किसी सिक्यूलर स्टेट में यह चीज मुनाबिस नहीं है।

**श्री कछवाय** : इस संबंध में मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो कबरिस्तान हैं उन के मुखिया लोगों ने इन गरीब लोगों को व कबरिस्तान किराए पर बसने के लिए दिए हैं। और वहां ये लोग हजारों की तादाद में, करीब ७०००, बसे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : क्या कबरिस्तान किराए पर दिया है।

**श्री कछवाय** : जी हां। मलकागंज में कब्रों के जो मुखिया हैं और जो पंचायत के मुखिया हैं उन्होंने किराए पर इन गरीब लोगों को बसाया है और वहां आज से नहीं पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल से ये लोग बसे हैं।

**श्री दी० चं० शर्मा** (गुरदासपुर) : कबरिस्तान जिन्दों के लिए किराए पर दिया जाता है या मुरदों के लिए?

**श्री कछवाय** : मेरा शर्मा जी से नम्र निवेदन है कि वह मेरे साथ चलें, मैं उनको

उन कबरिस्तानों में ले जाऊंगा जहां पर ये गरीब लोग किराए पर बसे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप उनको वैसी जगह पर ले जाएंगे जहां से रोज यहां वापस आ सके ?

**श्री कछवाय** : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूं।

इसके अलावा बहुत सी बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जिनके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने इलैक्शन के वक्त आश्वासन दिया था कि बस जाओ, मैं तुम को बसने के लिए जगह देता हूं। आज मन्त्री महोदय के कहने के अनुसार जो लोग इस तरह बस गए थे उनको फिर उजाड़ा जाएगा। और वे लोग जब जाकर मन्त्री महोदय से कहते हैं कि आपने हमको आश्वासन दिया था कि यहां झुग्गी डाल लो और अब हमको हटाया जा रहा है, तो मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि आपने सरकार को जिताने के लिए वोट दिया था, आपने सरकार को जिता दिया, इसलिए अब आप अपनी झुग्गियां हटा लीजिए। जब लोग माननीय मन्त्री जी से मिलने आते हैं तो उनसे यह कहा जाता है।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : मैं कहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य यह बिल्कुल गलत कह रहे हैं, मैं और कुछ कह नहीं सकता।

**श्री कछवाय** : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सबूत दे सकता हूं कि किस दिन आपने यह कहा, कितने बजे कहा, किस वक्त आपने उनको आश्वासन दिए और उस समय कौन कौन लोग मौजूद थे। उन लोगों के नाम दूंगा और यह बताऊंगा कि किन बस्तियों के वह लोग थे। मैं आपको इसका सारा विवरण दे सकता हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है, उनको अब खत्म करना चाहिए।

**श्री कछवाय** : मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं।

बस्ती में जो लोग रहते हैं उनसे खाली कराने के बाद जमींदारों से मुआविजा लिया जाता है। इस बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि जब उनसे मुआविजा लिया जाय तो झुग्गियों और झोंपड़ियों में बसे हुए लोगों को भी मुआविजा पाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और उनको भी उसका मुआविजा देना चाहिए।

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रिणी महोदया डा० सुशीला नायर ने ८० गज के प्लाट्स देने का विरोध किया है। अब मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी मंत्रिणी जी स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री होने के नाते किस प्रकार ८० गज के विरुद्ध हैं और क्या वह समझती हैं कि २५ गज के प्लाट के भीतर एक परिवार अपना जीवन स्वस्थ वातावरण में व्यतीत कर सकेगा ? उस छोटे से २५ गज के प्लाट में पूरे परिवार के रहने से उस परिवार वालों के स्वास्थ्य पर कैसा असर होगा, क्या इसके बारे में भी उन्होंने सोचा है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह २५ गज का निर्णय उन्होंने किस प्रकार से लिया ?

इस बिल के अन्दर बतलाया गया है कि जिस तारीख को नोटिस दिया जाएगा उससे पूर्व तीन साल जिन व्यक्तियों को उन जगहों में रहते हो चुके होंगे, उनको केवल ९० दिन की एक सहूलियत की मियाद दी जायगी ताकि वह इस ९० दिन के भीतर अपनी झुग्गियां खाली कर दें। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में एक नम्र सुझाव है कि जिस व्यक्ति को एक स्थान में रहते हुए एक साल हो गया हो, उसको उसी स्थान पर रहने देना चाहिए और अगर उसे खाली करने का नोटिस दिया भी जाय और उसको उसकी जगह से सरकार हटाना चाहती है तो उसको ऐसी स्थायी जगह पर बसाया जाय और दूसरी जगह देते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि उसका

[श्री कछवाय]

काम धंधा वहां से दूर न हो । निकट में ही उसका काम धंधा होना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह तीन साल की कैद हटा दी जाय और यह कर दिया जाय कि जो व्यक्ति जिन जगहों पर साल से रहते चले आ रहे हैं, उनको स्थायी जगह दी जाय और वह जगहें उनके काम के धंधों के निकट हों. .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त कर दें ।

**श्री कछवाय** : बस केवल एक बात कह कर मैं बठ जाता हूं ।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह लोग बाहर से और लोगों को बुलवा लेते हैं । अब जब देहातों के अन्दर बेकारी बढ़ती जाती है, लोगों को काम धंधा कुछ मिलता नहीं है तो वे बेचारे अपना और अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भरने के लिए शहरों की तरफ भागने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं । इसके सिवाय उनके पास दूसरा कोई चारा रहता ही नहीं है । शहरों में मजदूरी की तलाश में यह लोग आ जाते हैं । अब दिल्ली शहर को ही ले लीजिये जहां कि प्रति साल एक लाख से ज्यादा आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है । अब जिस गति से हर साल आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है उस रफ्तार से हम लोगों को ठीक तरीके से बसा नहीं पा रहे हैं । उनके आवास का प्रबन्ध सरकार ठीक तरीके से नहीं कर पा रही है ।

मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो चन्द एक सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मन्त्री महोदय सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और यह तीन साल से रहते आने की जो कैद है उसको खत्म कर देना चाहिए और उसकी जगह एक साल कर दिया जाय । फिर से सर्वे कराया जाय ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I agree with the hon. Minister that it is an amending Bill, and that the principles of this Bill have already been accepted by the House, but I want to ask him how far an amending Bill can go beyond the limits of the original Bill. We are used to amending Bills, and the changes introduced in them are not fundamental or vital; they are of a clarificatory or explanatory nature.

But if we compare this amending Bill with the original Bill, we find that this new child has absolutely no resemblance to the parent Bill. They have brought forward a freakish child which has nothing to do with the Bill that this House passed.

I do not know why this Bill should be called an amending Bill. In his introductory speech, the hon. Minister listed three problems, and I believe you cannot have a cure for all these three problems in this amending Bill. He must bring forward three different Bills in order to cure them.

For instance, there should be one Bill for the resettlement of the *jhuggi* and *jhompri* dwellers. This resettlement can be a continuous process. I do not think it is possible to stop their entry into the city, and I think they will go on increasing in number. You cannot set a deadline and say that you will accommodate only those who came here before 15th August, 1960 or whatever the date. This is not logic, this is not law, and certainly this is not humanity.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): What is it?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is something which comes from the brain of a genleman who was at one time the Minister of Rehabilitation, a good man, seeing eye to eye with suffering refugees. Unfortunately, he has become the Minister of Works and Housing now. He does not think now of the resettlement of *jhuggi* and *jhompri* dwellers. He now thinks in terms of the Master Plan.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta** (Alwar): Of which he is not the master.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I therefore appeal to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, who did good service to the refugees all over the country, and I want him to forget that now he is the Minister of Works and Housing. I do not mind his having a Master Plan for Delhi, but I do not want him to have a Master Plan for Delhi at the expense of the refugees, the *jhuggi* and *jhompri* dwellers and the poor and downtrodden people to whom reference was made by Shri Kachhavaiya.

Therefore, I would say that three different Bills are needed, firstly for the resettlement of the *jhuggi* and *jhompri* dwellers. Have a Master Plan for that, not a Master Plan for Delhi, gobbling up Ghaziabad and everything else. Delhi has become a monster whose appetite cannot be satisfied. I do not like to have this city as a monster which has an insatiable appetite for land stretching for miles this way and that. I think we should cry a halt to the insatiable appetite of this new monster that we have created.

The second Bill should be for those who belong to the big income groups. An M.P. refuses to vacate his house. He referred to some M.Ps. who are always in trouble. Even though we are the masters of this House, we are always held up as examples of something which we might have done or which we might not have done. It is our misfortune. But I can tell you that there are Government servants in this city of Delhi, the guardian of whose houses is my hon. friend Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. They retired long ago but refuse to vacate the houses which they occupied when they were holding substantial jobs in the Government of India or in Delhi administration. Why does he not lay his hands on them? Some Bill should deal with such persons who on account of their influence and money and official and non-official connections are in such a position as to flout the genuine wishes and genuine desires of the Ministry of Works and Housing. It shoudld be a separate Bill because it is not going to deal with the common people, average persons; it is going to deal with persons who belong to the high income brackets. He should bring forward, if he likes, a Bill for the eviction of those persons who have re-occupied those premises which they held once. What is this 'occupation' and 're-occupation'? What are the legal repercussions of the words 'occupation', 'eviction', 're-occupation' 're-eviction'? I do not think the hon. Minister has gone fully and comprehensively into this question. He has brought forward a Bill which deals with, if I may say so, summary procedure, summary trial and summary punishment. I met one day a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and he said to me: as long as the courts of justice are here, there will not be a revolution in India but the moment you try to bid good-bye to the legal and justiciable procedure and judicial procedures of this country, the common man will think that nothing stands between him and the executive. The executive will get a strange-hold on the people.

I have known this gentleman for a very long time.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not the way he should say things.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I have known the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker, for a very long time. He has a soft heart and pleasing manners and he is out to do good. But the difficulty is that the change of portfolio has worked havoc so far as his attitude goes. Therefore, I say that he should try to do this. You must bring a Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** He will kindly continue to address the Chair.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am sorry. I am addressing you but sometimes I say things which should not be said to you.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will tolerate all that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You are very kind. I was submitting that he could bring a separate Bill. In that Bill no concession and no judicial power

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

which had already been given in the original Bill should be withdrawn. The utmost hardship that one could cause is to withdraw them. Now, what are they? 45 days is reduced to 30 days. After all you require consultation to give notice. Whatever you may say, legal process in this country is a dilatory process. If the Minister had been well meaning, he would have said: for 45 days, it should be sixty days because as time passes the legal process is getting more and more complicated and cumbersome and dilatory. Where is the logic in reducing 45 days to 30 days? Now, in subsection (2), for the words thirty days he wants fifteen days to be substituted. 45 substituted by 30, that is, 66 per cent; 30 substituted by 15, that is, 50 per cent and if there is similar provision somewhere else, the hon. Minister would have brought it to 25 per cent. There is a gradual and progressive decline in the right of the litigant public to enter their protests against what has been done to them. If this period is reduced, it is in effect taking away their right.

The most beautiful clause of the whole Bill is clause 8. No democratic country, Sir, can tolerate a clause like this, where they bid good-bye to the normal and regular and well established process of law. They say no injunction shall be granted by any court of law. The hon. Minister's work would have been very much lightened if he had said in this Bill that the courts of law will not listen to these cases; that they will have no jurisdiction over these cases; only the estate officers, these glorified officers, will exercise all these rights. I wish well to the Estate officers; they are good people; I have nothing to say against them. But I may tell you that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. If you give so much power to these estate officers, I am sure it will go to their heads.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There is this clause about arrears of rent. A gentleman there was talking about Kabristan. Very good.

**Mr. Speaker:** In our rules, it says that if a reference is to be made to any hon. Member he should be addressed as 'hon. Member'.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** An hon. Member referred to this point: arrears of rent and assessment of damages. It is to be paid not only by the person who is occupying the premises but by his sons and grandsons, his heirs and successors. There is a saying in the Bible. It is said that the grandfather had eaten sour grapes and the teeth of the children have been sent on edge. This is from the Holy Bible for which we have utmost respect, and it expresses an unexceptionable truth and a fine sentiment and what is that? You should not punish anybody else for the wrongs that somebody else had done. But here, the liability passes on and on. Therefore, I think even those persons who have gone to the *kabaristhan or* who have gone to *smashan ghat* or who lie buried in cemeteries will rise in their graves when they hear of this Bill.

I know the Minister means well, and I have no quarrel with the Minister. But I would ask him to withdraw this Bill. An hon. friend of mine has said that this should be referred to the Select Committee. What will the Select Committee do? The select Committee is not going to do anything. It may raise 30 days to 35 days or say that 15 days must be raised to 25 days. Apart from this, what will they do?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Some clauses may be omitted.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Therefore, I say that the only honourable course open to the Minister is this. I am saying this to him because he has the good of the persons at heart, and he has utmost good feelings for those persons and that is why I am making this humble submission to him: that

he should withdraw this Bill in all fairness to the House and to all those people, to the commoners, and he should come forward with three different Bills. I can assure him that he will get the universal support of this House. It is no use mixing things which cannot be mixed; it is no use combining things which cannot be combined; it is no use reconciling things which cannot be reconciled. I think therefore that this Bill is a hotchpotch. It is an explosive mixture; it is a mixture which cannot stand any logic, let alone sentiment. I would, therefore, request him through you that he should now forget that he is interested in the Master Plan for sometime and he should remember that he is there to safeguard the interests of those refugees to whom he acted as a guardian for a long time . . .

**An Hon. Member:** And labourers.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Yes; labourers also. Let it not be said about him that he was responsible for uprooting those persons to whom he had given shelter; let it not be said about him that he was responsible for trying to do harm to those people who befriended him. He was their friend and I want him to continue to be their friend. The only thing he can do is that he should withdraw this Bill and bring in three separate Bills.

**Shri Lahri Singh** (Rohtak) *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give Shri Lahri Singh an opportunity while we discuss the clauses.

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उस के संबंध में मैं अपने कुछ विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह मानी हुई बात है कि वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए, वर्तमान हालत को देखते हुए झुग्गियों तथा झौंपड़ियों का इस तरह से बने रहना असम्भव बात है। लेकिन मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन गरीबों की समस्या क्या है, किस तरह से उसको हल किया जा सकता है, उन को क्या देना है, किस तरीके से देना है, किस प्रकार से उन को सहूलियत हो सकती है, यह सब देख कर अगर इस समस्या को हल किया जाए तो अच्छा होगा। अगर उन को ठीक प्रकार से तथा संतोषजनक ढंग से दूसरी जगह पर बसाया जा सकता है तो बसा दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं खन्ना साहब के मंत्रालय का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं उस सब के लिए जो काम कि उसने किये हैं। हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर जो काम इस मंत्रालय ने किए हैं, उस से हमें बहुत संतोष हुआ है। पहले मैं उन से लड़ा करता था। लेकिन बाद में मैंने देखा कि बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से काम हुआ है। अब अगर आप किसी को एक जगह पर बसाते हैं तो दुबारा ऐसा मौका नहीं आना चाहिये कि उनको वहां से हटाना पड़े।

झुग्गी वालों की क्या दशा है, किस तरह से वे वहां पर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, उसके संबंध में मैंने कुछ लिखा है जिस को मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं।

मजदूरों की यही जिन्दगी,
हंस हंस जीयें झुग्गी में।
बहु सास की, सास बहू की,
लाज बचावे झुग्गी में।
टूटी खाट और फटे बिस्तरे,
बर्तन भाण्डे झुग्गी में।
दीप नहीं, मन दीप जला कर,
रात बितायें झुग्गी में।
मस्त जवानी के मतवाले,
मस्ती ले रहे झुग्गी में।
प्रसव पीड़ा से व्याकुल मां,
बच्चे जनती झुग्गी में।
छोटे बच्चे लोरी स्वप्न संग,
निद्रा लेवें झुग्गी में।
वर्षा ऋतु की वर्षा से,
पानी टपके झुग्गी में।
ग्रीष्म काल की गर्मी से,
बहे पसीना झुग्गी में।

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

शीतकाल की सर्दी से,
मानव ठुरावे झुग्गी में ।
मरना परना हंसना रोना,
खेल तमाशा झुग्गी में ।
होली दीवाली भारत के सब,
पर्व झूमते झुग्गी में ।
बेकारी भुखमरी बीमारी,
पनाह पा रही झुग्गी में ।
युग बदला सरकार बदल गई,
पर नर न बदला झुग्गी में ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह सारी रचना आपकी है ?

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : जी हां, मेरी रचना है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह रचना आप और वक्त कर सकते हैं । अपने शब्दों में आप अब बोल लें । पोयटरी में सैंटीमेंटस को लाना नहीं चाहिये ।

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : मैं जो लोग झुग्गियों में रहते हैं, उन की जो दशा है उस का चित्र खींच रहा था ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : कोई एक आध लाइन किसी की ली गई होती तो उस की मैं इजाजत दे सकता था । किसी को कोट करते तो उस की भी इजाजत दी जा सकती थी । सारी रचना को पढ़ने की इजाजत तो नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि गांधी जी के जो बिचार इन झुग्गी वालों के बारे में थे, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए और उस को अमल में लाया जाये । मैं कहना चाहता था कि समाजवाद और सच्ची क्रान्ति इन झुग्गियों में रहती है और गांधी जी के जितने सपने थे, उन को इन झुग्गियों में साकार करना चाहिये । हम अपने देश में समाजवाद की रचना करना चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जो जनता इन झुग्गियों में रहती है और जो उस को हटाने के बाद आप प्लाट बनायें और जो आप बहुत रुपये ले कर बेचते हैं, वह सब पैसा जितना भी हो, तथा उन प्लाटों से जो इनकम हो, वह सब इनकम झुग्गी झौंपड़ी वालों पर खर्च की जाए, उन पर लगाई जाए ।

दिल्ली के आस पास बहुत से लोगों ने शायद अनआथोराइज्ड स्ट्रक्चर खड़े कर रखे हैं । इनके बारे में काफी शराबा भी हुआ है । उनके बारे में जो पीरियड था वह भी बढ़ाया गया था । मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने दो हजार तथा इससे ज्यादा रुपया लगा कर मकान बना लिये हैं, उनके उन मकानों को न तोड़ा जाए, उनको आथोराइज्ड मान लिया जाए अगर सही तरीके से वे बने हुए हैं तो ।

मैं न्यू पूसा रोड की तरफ भी गया हूं, वहां पर भी मैंने देखा है । मैं बारह साल से पार्लिमेंट का मेम्बर हूं और कोई बीस साल से मेरा सम्बन्ध दिल्ली से है । तीन लाख राजस्थानी यहां पर काम करते हैं । उनका काम पत्थर तोड़ना, सड़क बनाना आदि है । उन्होंने यह रिजर्व बैंक की बिल्डिंग और पार्लिमेंट हाउस वगैरह बनाया है । और भी न जाने कितनी बिल्डिंग्ज उन्होंने बनाई है । गगनचुम्बी भवन बनाये हैं । लेकिन दुःख होता है यह देख कर कि जिन्होंने इन तमाम आलीशान इमारतों को बनाया है, उनके पास रहने के लिए अपने वास्ते कोई मकान नहीं है, कोई उनका घर नहीं है । सरकार खुद क्वार्टर बनवा कर जिनमें आधुनिक सुविधायें हों, पानी हो, बिजली हो तथा दूसरी प्रकार की सुविधाय हों, उनको किराये पर भी दे दे तो भी वे लोग उनमें रहने के लिए तैयार होंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जाए ।

इस बिल को मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि सर्कुलेट किया जाए या एक कमेटी मुकर्रर

करके उसके सुपुर्द किया जाए । यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, सारे देश की समस्या है । मैंने बार बार कहा है कि देश का मतलब बड़े बड़े लोगों से नहीं है, या बड़े बड़े भवनों से नहीं है, नदी पहाड़ों से भी देश नहीं बनता है, कल कारखाने भी आप बना दें, तब भी वह देश नहीं है । जो मजदूर लोग हैं, तमाम ४५ करोड़ जनता है, जो उस देश में रहती है, उसका चौमुखी विकास होगा, तभी वह देश कहलायेगा, तभी उस देश का विकास हुआ समझा जाएगा । देश का सम्बन्ध उसके नागरिकों से होता है और नागरिकों की उन्नति हो तभी देश की उन्नति हुई समझी जा सकती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय जो भी कदम उठायें, सही कदम उठायें । यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जो लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को न हटाया जाए, जो लोग उनमें जाकर गलतफहमी फैलाते हैं, जो लोग उनसे जुलूस निकलवाते हैं या सरकार के खिलाफ उकसाते हैं, उनको जलसे करने पर मजबूर करते हैं, प्रदर्शन करने की उनको सलाह देते हैं, उन लोगों के उन कामों को मैं गलत काम मानता हूं । आज के प्रदर्शनों से काम नहीं चल सकता है । यह आपात् समय है । इसमें सबको काम करना है । इस तरह के प्रदर्शन करवा कर, सरकार का समय भी बरबाद होता है और मजदूरों का भी । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को काम करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ।

**श्री कछवाय** : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये ।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : तीन दिन से इस बिल पर बहस चल रही है । मैंने तमाम बहस को बड़े गौर से सुना है । कभी तो मुझे यह खयाल आता था कि जो मेरा पुराना मन्त्रालय था जिसका शरणार्थियों के साथ ताल्लुक था, आया उसके मुताल्लिक बहस हो रही है या फिर यह सोचता था कि जो गाडगील साहब ने कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे १९५० में या १९५१ में उनका जिक्र हो रहा है । लेकिन बाज औकात यह भी ख्याल हो जाता था कि शायद ऐसा . . .

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत** : आप की इजाजत से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह इतना अहम बिल है कि इसके लिये कोरम की आवश्यकता है हाउस में । मिनिस्टर को सुनने के लिये और बिल की अहमियत को देखते हुए कोरम तो चाहिए ही ।

**13.08 hrs.**

**श्री नाथ पाई** (राजापुर) : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी काका गाडगिल के किये हुए वादे का जिक्र किया । मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है मन्त्री महोदय ने भी चुनाव के वक्त उन लोगों से वादा किया था कि उन झुग्गियों का ख्याल रक्खा जायेगा, उनके लिये कुछ प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा । क्या मन्त्री जी इसका भी कुछ जवाब देंगे ?

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत** : लेकिन कोरम तो पहले हो जाय ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : अब तो एक बज चुका है ।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि बाज औकात मुझे यह भी ख्याल आया कि जिन मेम्बर साहबान ने इस बिल के मुताल्लिक बहस में हिस्सा लिया, आया दरहकीकत उन्होंने बिल को पढ़ा भी है या नहीं ।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी** : पढ़ा है ।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : मुझे बोलने की इजाजत तो दीजिए । पता नहीं पढ़ा है या नहीं क्योंकि अगर पढ़ा होता तो उनको मालूम होता कि जो बिल का उसूल था वह तो सन् १९५८ में ही तय हुआ था । पांच वर्ष तक बिल लागू रहा । और आज जो बिल मैं लाया हूं उसमें कोई ऐसी तरमीम नहीं है, कोई ऐसे अमेंडमेंट नहीं है जो कि इस बिल के

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

विरुद्ध जाती हों। यह बात अलाहदा है कि आप यह कहें कि हमने अपने वायदे तोड़ दिये हैं। आप चाहते हैं इंजक्शन न हो, यह चीज ठीक है, लेकिन जहां तक बुनियादी उसूल का ताल्लुक है, फंडामेंटलस का ताल्लुक है, उसमें कोई भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि हमने बिल में कोई फंडामेंटल चेंज लाने की कोशिश की है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मेम्बर साहबान ने जो तरमीमें दी हैं अमेंडमेंट्स दिये हैं, वह भी मुझ को नहीं बतलाते कि उनको इस बिल से कोई खास विरोध है। बहुत मामूली तरमीमें हैं। ३० दिन के १५ दिन न हों, इंजैक्शन न हो, यह कोई तरमीमें नहीं हैं। हां हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो कानपुर के हैं उन्होंने यह सुझाव जरूर दिया है कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाय। ठीक है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि कहा गया कि "हम कैसे इस वजीर पर एतबार कर सकते हैं जिसने पिछले वजीर गैडगिल साहब ने जो आश्वासन दिया था उस का पालन नहीं किया? जो नया आश्वासन आप देंगे उसकी क्या कीमत होगी?" गैडगिल साहब ने जो भी आश्वासन दिया था, मेरा तो उस समय इस मन्त्रालय से ताल्लुक न था। जनाब स्पीकर साहब, आप बड़े अर्से से दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, आप भी शरणार्थी हैं और मैं भी शरणार्थी हूं। यह मेरी किस्मत है या बदकिस्मती है, अगर मेम्बर साहबान का यह ख्याल है...

**श्री नाथ पाई** : आप अभी तक शरणार्थी हैं?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं...

**श्री नाथ पाई** : आप अपने को शरणार्थी कहते हैं तो हमारा अपमान होता है। आप अब शरणार्थी नहीं हैं।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : स्पीकर साहब, आप भी शरणार्थी थे और मैं भी शरणार्थी था, हिन्दुस्तान में आये थे उस हिस्से से जो कि आज पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा है। यह मैं इस लिये अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि आप का भी शरणार्थियों के साथ बहुत ताल्लुक रहा और आपने बहुत हिस्सा लिया उनके बसाने में। जिस वक्त गैडगिल साहब ने वह विश्वास दिलाया था...

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत** : उनका नाम गाडगील है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि वह उसी इलाके के रहने वाले हैं। उनका कहना है कि उनका नाम गाडगिल है।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना**: उनका नाम गाडगिल है? मैं माफी मांगता हूं। मैं काका गाडगिल कहूंगा। मुझे कोई इंकार नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस तरह बार बार इंटरफिअरेंस होगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : उन्होंने कहा था कि एक सेक्टरवाइज क्लिअरेंस स्कीम होनी चाहिये और उसके मातहत जो तमाम रिफ्यूजी इलाके हैं उनकी सफाई होनी चाहिये, और जो रिफ्यूजी भाई उस वक्त बस चुके थे, अगर उनको उठाया जाय तो उनके लिये कोई न कोई अल्टरनेटिव जगह देनी चाहिये। हमने सन् १९५० में एक बड़ी भारी स्कीम बनाई और उस सेक्टरवाइज स्कीम के नीचे तमाम दिल्ली को साफ किया। आज १३ वर्ष के बाद उसे भूल जाना ठीक ही है। कुछ भाई नये आये हैं लेकिन जो पुराने हैं वह जानते हैं कि दिल्ली क्या थी उस वक्त। चांदनी चौक का नजारा हमारे सामने है, फैज रोड है, पुरानी दिल्ली का स्टेशन है, नई दिल्ली स्टेशन है, कैनाट सर्कस है, लाखों की तादाद में हमारे शरणार्थी भाई सड़कों पर खड़े थे, और उनकी समस्या जो थी उस वक्त, हम जानते हैं। तो हमने सेक्टरवाइज क्लियरेंस स्कीम बनाई। उस के नीचे कम से

कम ६० हजार यूनिट्स हम ने दूकानों और प्लाट्स वगरह दिल्ली में बनाये जिस पर करीब २५ करोड़ रु० के खर्च आया । हम ने तकरीबन २५ या ३० शापिंग सेंटर बनाये, हम ने पन्द्रह के करीब टाउनशिप्स बनाई । सब के नाम यहां क्या दूं लेकिन राजेन्द्र नगर है, पटल नगर है, मोती नगर, है, रमेश नगर है, तिलक नगर है, इसी तरह लाजपत नगर है, निजामुद्दीन है, जंगपुरा है, कालका जी है जो कि सामने है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस को हम छिपा सकते हैं । लाखों की तादाद में शरणार्थी वहां बसाये गये । वहां हमने उनको किरायेदार बना कर नहीं रक्खा बल्कि उन्हें हम ने मालिक बनाया । फिर मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ ऐसे भाई थे जिन्होने जमीन पर उस वक्त नाजायज कब्जा किया था और आज तक वह नाजायज कब्जा जारी है ।

इस के मुताल्लिक मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि एक कमेटी बनी, जिस के सदर थे श्री ए० के० चन्दा, जो कि मेरे मंत्रालय में, जिस का नाम अब वर्क्स हाउसिंग और रिहैबिलिटशन ह और पहले सुप्लाईस था, छोटे मंत्री थे । जो कमेटी बनी सन् १९६० में उस के मम्बर थ : श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव और श्री जसपत राय कपूर । उस के बाद श्री राधा रमण हुए । उस कमेटी की जो टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस थीं वह भी मैं पढ़ देता हूं और उनमें जो मोटी मोटी चीजें हैं जिन का कमेटी ने जिक्र किया है वह भी मैं हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं, जिस से आप को अन्दाजा लग जायेगा कि काका गाडगिल ने जो ऐश्योरेंस दिया था उसे पूरा किया गया है या नहीं, और अगर नहीं किया गया है तो उस की वजह क्या थी ?

**13.08 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, it is written here:

"The terms of reference of this Committee were:—

(1) To review the cases of unauthorised structures put up by displaced persons on Government land prior to 15th August, 1950 and to examine which of them comply or fairly comply or with suitable modifications may be made fairly to comply with the municipal requirements and town improvement standards.

(2) To take proper steps for the expeditious regularisation of such structures which fulfil the minimum requirements to be prescribed in this respect by the Committee."

Now, Sir, let me take a few instances. First I take Poorvi Marg about which a reference was made. Here it is said:

"It was reported that there were only 5 eligible displaced persons in this area. It was found that the structures put up by these persons were encroaching into the right of way of Poorvi Marg, and it was necessary to remove these structures for effecting the widening of Poorvi Marg, for its growing traffic needs."

Then I come to recommendation No. 2—Pusa Road Corner Plot. It says:

"It was found on examination that there were only seven eligible squatters in this plot, which measured about 1900 sq. yds. The structures were irregularly built and there was no proper service land. The structures as they exist could not be regularised as they would not satisfy municipal requirements."

The third recommendation is about the area between Faiz Road and M. M.

[Shri Mehrchand Khanna]

Road in various blocks on Jhandewala Estate called Nehru Parbat, Ashok Nagar, Guru Nanak Pura, Tilak Nagar and Ticoni Pahari.

"The Committee noticed that bulk of the constructions in these areas were shacks and very temporary structures."

Besides, there were no proper service roads and the structures were located erratically. The whole area had turned very unhygienic and could be described only as a slum. It was, therefore, held that the constructions as situated here at present could not be regularised and would have to be demolished. The number of eligible displaced persons in this area was estimated to be about 1,000 while the total number of squatters is well above 2,000. The committee examined the development plan prepared by the Delhi Development Authority for this area. This plan provided some areas for schools, a T.B. clinic and the remaining area was proposed to be left green. It was explained to the committee that leaving this green area was essential for development of the city as this space would provide much needed parks for the neighbouring high density development. The committee considered the development plan in detail and finally came to the conclusion that the development plan as prepared by the Delhi Development Authority should be implemented and the squatters in this area should be shifted."

Now I come to the Main Faiz Road about which there was a reference here.

"It was reported that there were about 50 eligible squatters in this area. The structures were mostly of the semi-permanent variety except a temple which [illegible] these structures were actually on road berms. Faiz Road was a very busy road and needed immediate widening for which these structures would have to be pulled down.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that these structures should be demolished immediately so that Faiz Road could be widened and joined to the roundabout with proper curves....".

Now I come to Subhas Nagar. I will take only two or three minutes.

"This area has about 130 eligible refugees. The committee was informed that the D.D.A. was already preparing a re-development plan for this area. It was found that except for a few houses, others were shacks and there was no proper service road. The structures were located pell mell. It was, therefore, considered that it was not feasible to regularise these structures in their present condition."

Going further, the Committee says:

"It was noticed that there were no structures in other areas which could be regularised as they were."

मैं ऐवान से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट किस ने दी है ? इस कमेटी के सदस्य माननीय सदस्य श्री ठाकुर दास जी भार्गव थे और सुचेता जी थीं जो कि आज कल उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री हैं । उसके सदस्य राधा रमन जी थे । उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट लिखी थी, मैंने तो नहीं लिखी । आज मेरे मित्र प्रोफेसर साहब को मेरे ऊपर अफसोस आ रहा है । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे लिये आप क्यों अफसोस करते हैं । यह चीज तो मेरी नहीं है । य चीज तो बहुत पहले की लिखी हुई है । यह वैसी की वैसे पड़ी हुई है । अब आप देखें कि मैं क्या कर रहा हूं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why should he now refer to the position some years ago?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : होमी दाजी साहब ने काहा कि यह कानून बहुत खराब है । अफसोस है कि न तो उन्होंने मेरी स्पीच को सुना और न समझा । मैं क्या कर रहा हूं ? नाथ-पाई साहब ने कहा कि तुम ने इलेक्शन के वक्त आश्वासन दिये थे ।

**श्री नाथ पाई** : मैंने यह सुना है, मैंने इल्जाम नहीं लगाया ।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : आपने इलजाम नहीं लगाया तो मैं कहता हूं कि मेरे मित्र उस वक्त भी थे और आज भी पैदा हो रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं आपसे एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने इन १५ सालों में, चाहे मैं एडवांस-इजर रहा या मंत्री रहा, मैंने कभी किसी से झूठा वायदा नहीं किया । कभी किसी को गलत आश्वासन नहीं दिया । मैंने किसी से झूठी बात नहीं कही । मैं साफ कहने वाला आदमी हूं । मैंने आज तक किसी से गलत वायतद नहीं किया ।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि परसों श्री शिव-चरण जी गुप्त ने कहा था कि पहले जब गिनती हुई थी तो उस वक्त २३ हजार या २५ हजार स्क्वाटर्स थे । जब १९६० जुन जुलाई में मर्दमशुमारी की गयी तो उनकी तादाद ४३ हजार थी और आज ६० हजार के करीब है, ५५ हजार हो या ५० हजार हो ।

अब आप मास्टर प्लान को लें । चाहे दिल्ली का आपको ख्याल हो या न हो, लेकिन चीज यह है कि अगर किसी चीज का प्लांट डेवेलपमेंट होना है । चाहे वह दिल्ली हो या गोरखपुर हो या कोई और जगह हो, वह वगैर प्लान के नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन अगर हम एक तरफ से लोगों को उठाते जायें और दूसरी तरफ से लोग आकर बैठते जायें तो यह प्रवलम कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकता । तो मैंने एक चीज की है, जिसके लिये मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि उसकी मासिबा एक दो सदस्यों के किसी ने सराहना नहीं की । हमने जो स्कीम बनायी है वह यह है कि चाहे वह ५० हजार हो, या ६० हजार या ४० हजार, जिनकी भी मर्दमशुमारी सन् १९६० में मेरे आने से पहले हुई थी, उनको बसाया जायेगा । यह बात मैंने पहले कही थी और अब भी कहता हूं । अगर उनमें से कोई आदमी रह गया है गलती से, तो हम उसके केस को देखने के लिये तैयार हैं, और उसको शामिल करने के लिये तैयार हैं । जहां हमने पचास हजार या ६० हजार भाइयों को जगह देने का फैसला किया है वहां दो चार आगे पीछे होने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता । लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि अगर आप कहते हैं कि यह प्रावलम्ब खत्म हो तो इस चीज को कहीं पर फ्रीज करना होगा, नहीं तो यह प्राबलम खत्म नहीं हो हो सकता । आप कहें कि १९५० की १९६२ कर दीजिय या १९६३ कर दीजिय, तो यह मेरी समझ में आ सकता है, लेकिन अगर कहा जाय कि हमेंशा यह चीज जारी रहे तो मैं यही अर्ज करूंगा कि यह चीज कभी नहीं चलेगी ।

जब हमने शरणार्थियों को बसाया तो उनकी हर सैक्टर की मर्दमशुमारी ली, और उसके बाद उनको सैक्टर वाइज साफ किया । तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा यह फैसला है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इन लोगों को बसा दिया जाय, चाहे इस काम में १२ महीने लगें या पन्द्रह महीने लगें । हमारी ख्वाहिश यही है कि जो हमार भाई इन झुगि झोपड़ियों में पड़े हुए हैं उनको उठा कर हम ऐसी जगह में ले जायें जो हमें शहर से नजदीक से नजदीक मिल सकें । वहां हम इनको ले जाना चाहते हैं और

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

२५–२५ गज के प्लाट बनाकर देना चाहते हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो लोग इन झुग्गियों में हैं उनमें २५ गज में कोई नहीं है । उनकी छोटी छोटी झोपड़ियां हैं, उनमें पानी नहीं है, रोशनी नहीं है, बच्चो की तालीम का भी कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है । और जिन हालात में वह भाई रह रहे हैं वे उनके लिये भी अच्छे नहीं, हैं मेरे लिये भी अच्छे नहीं, सोशलिस्ट सोसाइटी के लिये भी अच्छ नहीं और गवर्नमेंट के लिये भी अच्छ नहीं । वहां से तो उनको उठाना है । वहां बसेंगें तो कैसे बसेंगे ? लेकिन अगर उनको प्लांड तरीके से बसाना है तो उनको ले जाना होगा । मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके उनको ले जाऊं । उनको हम कैम्पिग साइट्स में रखेंगे । उस वक्त अगर कहा जाए कि आप उन के लिये पानी का इन्तजाम कीजिये तो मैं मानता हूं, अगर आप कहें कि उनके बच्चों के लिये तालीम का इन्तजाम कीजिये तो मैं मानता हूं, अगर आप कहें कि उनके लिये रोशनी का इन्तिजाम कीजिये तो मैं उस बात को मंजूर करता हूं । लेकिन एक चीज मुझे कहनी पड़ेगी कि इसमें थोड़ा सा वक्त लगेगा । जब हम पहले शरणार्थियों को राजेन्द्र नगर और पटेलनगर में ले गए थे तो कहा जाता था कि वहां का पानी खारा है और उससे कपड़ा भी धोए तो जल जाता है । लेकिन आज भगवान की माया है कि जिन शरणार्थियों को हमने वहा पर १२ और १५ रुपये गज पर जमीन मुहइया की, आज व उसको १५० रुपये गज पर बेचने को तैयार नहीं हैं । तो मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि ये लोग भी बस जायें, चाहे मैंने उनको आशवसन दिया हो या न दिया हो । मैं एक चीज आपको बतला देना चाहता हूं कि मेरे भी दिल है, दमाग है । और मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि जैसे मुझे अच्छे मकान में रहने का हक है उसी तरह हमारे इन भाईयों कों भी अच्छे मकान में रहने का अधिकार है । मैं अपने भाई प्रोफेसर साहब को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं उनको अच्छी जगह बसाना चाहता हूं । हमने एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों को बसाया है । और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इन ५० हजार या ६० हजार लोगों को भी जमीन दे कर बसा दिया जाय । अगर यह हाउस मेरा साथ देगा तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि इनको बसा दिया जायेगा । लेकिन उनको ले जाना होगा और ले जाने के बाद उनको ८० गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे । २५ गज के प्लाट तो हम उन लोगों को देना चाहते हे जो राजस्थान से आते है और दो चार साल मजदूरी करके चले जाते हैं । लेकिन जो लोग यहां बराबर बसे रहने वाले हैं और वापस नहीं जाने वाले, उनको तो हम ८० गज के प्लाट देंगे । उनके लिये तो हम टिनेंमेंट बनवाने का भी विचार कर रहे हैं ।

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है गाडगिल साहब का जो एश्योरेंस था उसको सोलहो आना पूरा किया गया है । अगर उनमें से कोई भाई ऐसे हैं जो कि वहां नहीं रह सकते और उनको हटना है तो क्या आप नहीं मानेंगे कि उनको वहां से हटाया जाय ? जहां सड़क बन रही है क्या आप कहेंगे कि वहां सड़क मत बनाइये ? जहां पर एक क्लीनिक बनना है क्या वहां के लिये आप कहियेगा कि वहां क्लीनिक न बनाइय ? अब वह भाई जो कि १९५० से बैठे हैं, १३ वर्ष से उनका नाजायज कब्जा है, अगर वह कहना मान लेते तो जहां वे राजेन्द्र नगर और पटेल नगर में बस सकते थे अब जरा उनको दूर जाना पडेगा बाकी और कोई चीज नहीं है ।

माननीय सदस्यों को सरकारी जमीन व इमारतों आदि पर गैर-कानूनी तौर से जो लोग कब्जा जमाये हुए हैं उस बड़ी प्राबलम को अपने सामने रखते हुए इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये । प्राबलम क्या है ? पबलिक प्रिमिसीज के उपर नाजायज कब्जा होना और उनको वहां से उठा कर दूसरी जगहों पर बसाना । गवर्नमेंट ने यह चीज

मानी है कि सन् १९६० के पहले से जो लोग पबलिक प्रीमिसेज़ या जमीनों पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनको हम वहां से हटा कर आलटरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन देंगे । अब रही यह बात कि उनको ८० गज़के प्लाट्स न दिये जाकर १६० गज के दिये जाय, या २२० गज के प्लाट्स दिये जायें तो साहब यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है । इसी तरह अगर कोई साहब मुझ से यह चाहे कि मैं सेंट्रल बिस्टा पर झुग्गियां झोपड़ियां बनाने दूं तो मैं यह नहीं कर सकता । अलबत्ता उनको दूसरी जगह देते वक्त हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि जितनी नजदीक जगह दी जा सके वह उनको दी जाये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जहां उन लोगों का कारोबार है उसके नजदीक आलटरनेटिव जगह उन्हें मिले । जसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा मुझे जहां उनके काम की जरूरत है वहां मुझ उनके प्यार की भी जरुरत है । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जो गरीब आदमी है, मेरा घर बनात हैं, जो मेरे लिए अशोका होटल वगैरह बनाते हैं, उनके रहने का इंतजाम न हो । अशोका होटल तो इतना अच्छा हो लेकिन नीति मार्ग और भैरों मंदिर में उन गरीब मजदूरों के लिये रहने की जगह न हो तो मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी तकलीफ होती है । हम उन के लिये जगह का बंदोबस्त कर रहे हैं । हम ने ७८०० फम्मिलीज को उठाया जिसमें से ७१०० को हमने जगह दी है । सिर्फ ७०० को नहीं माना है । यह ७०० फम्मिलीज़ वह फैम्मिलीज़ हैं जो कि जून-जुलाई सन् १९६० से बाद के हैं । मैं यह चीज बिल्कुल साफ कर दना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक मुगालता फैलाया जा रहा है कि हम गरीब आदमियों की झुग्गी झोपड़ियां गिराना चाहते हैं बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं या कबरिस्तान में जिस तरह से से आदमी रहते हैं उससे भी खाब रिहायशी इंजतजाम हम देना चाहते हैं, यह दुरुस्त नहीं है । श्री बारूपाल और श्री बाल्मीकी मेरे साथ घूमे हैं व इससे बाखूबी वाकिफ हैं । अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ चलना चाहें तो मैं उनको दिखला सकता हूं कि डिफेंस कौलिनी के पास नाले के ऊपर १००० या १२०० फैम्मिलीज रह रही हैं । अब जाहिर है कि वे फैमिलीज वहां पर किसी हालत में भी नहीं रह सकती हैं । इसी तरह से मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जहां हमारे बापू जी रहा करते थे, भंगी बस्ती, वहां हरिजन रहते हैं । मुझे उनके साफ बहुत प्यार है । लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि उस जगह पर नाला चलता है । अब नाले के साथ गंदगी चलती है और वह ऐसी गंदी जगह में नहीं रह सकते हैं । मैंने तो गुजारा किया । मेरे भाइयों ने गुजारा किया लेकिन उनके बच्चों की तो हमें चिन्ता करनी ही होगी जिनके कि बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि आज का बच्चा कल का नेता है । जाहिर है कि इन हालात में जैसे कि आजकल रह रहे हैं, व अच्छे और तन्दुरुस्त नागरिक नहीं हो सकते हैं । इस लिये हम उनको वहां से हटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन समझने की चीज यह है कि जैसा कि कुछ लोगों के जरिये हम पर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि उनको उजाड़ने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं, वह दुरुस्त नहीं है बल्कि हम उनको बसाने के लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

हमारे जनसंघ के लीडर साहब ने दुरुस्त ही कहा कि आज हमें उनको उठाने की जो नौबत पड़ी, अगर पहले ही जरा इस बारे में सोच लेते और ऐसी कुछ कार्यवाही करते, ऐसे मेजर्स लेते जिनको प्रीवैंटिव मेजर्स कहते हैं, तो बिला शक हमें आज इस तकलीफ का सामना न करना पड़ता । उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है बिल के खिलाफ व नहीं बोले लेकिन यह कहा कि अगर तुम यह पहले कर लेते तो तुम्हें तकलीफ नहीं होती । जनाबवाला, मैं आप के सामने यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रामकृष्णपुरम् हम दो, तीन वर्ष से बना रहे हैं । वहां सरकारी अफसरों के लिये मकान बना रहे है, दफ्तर भी बहुत बना रहे है । मैं इस ईवान के सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो, तीन वर्षों में

]श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

हम ने २० दफे डिमोलिशन स्कुवैड्स भेजे लेकिन फिर भी हालत ज्यों की त्यों है । मेरे साथ सदस्य चलें तो मैं उनको दिखला सकता हूं कि रामकृष्णपुरम् जिसे कि बनते २, ३ वर्ष से ज्यादा नहीं हुए हैं, वहां १००० या १२०० खोखे गैर कानूनी तौर पर आपको ने हुए मिलेंगे । यही हालत आई० एन० ए० कौलिनी की है । दस दफे गैर कानूनी खोखों और झुग्गी वगैरह को गिराया गया लेकिन वे अब भी कायम हैं । नीति मार्ग में २० दफे उनको गिराया गया । मोती बाग में ६ दफे गिराया गया । पूसा रोड में ६ दफे इन झुग्गी झोपड़ियों और खोखों को गिराया गया । दिल्ली में एक आदत सी पड़ गयी है कि आज हमने उनको जाकर गिरा दिया और कल उन लोगों ने फिर उसी जगह उनको ड़ा कर लिया । अब इस में एक बात तो यह है कि जहां तक इस एक्ट का ताल्लुक था, इस को मजबूती के साथ अमल में नहीं लाया गया । अगर मजबूती से इस पर अमल किया जाता तो दुबारा स्क्वटिंग नहीं होती ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** । इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : मैं जिम्मेदार हूं, इस लिये आप के पास आयाहूंऔर अपनी गलती का एतराफ करता हूं । अगर पूरे तरीके से अमल किया जाता तो आज मुझे इस अमेंडिग बिल को लेकर हाउस में आने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती । मैं अपनी गलती से इंकार नहीं करता हूं । मैं उसे मानता हूं ।

मैं जिक्र कर रहा था कि यहां दिल्ली में पहले स्कुवैटिंग होती है और आज उन को हटा दिया जाता है लेकिन कल वे फिर अपनी पुरानी जगहों पर झुग्गी खड़ी करके जम जाते हैं और फिर रिस्कुवैटिंग हो जाती है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस मियाद को बढ़ाने की बात कही है । अब चाहे ३० दिन हो, १५ दिन हों, ४५ दिन हों या ९० दिन हों, अगर किसी आदमी के दिल में यह ख़याल ही नहीं है कि मैं ने उठना है और उसे कोई ताक़त उठा नहीं सकती भले ही आप ३० दिन करें, ४५ दिन करें, ९० दिन करें या और ज्यादा मुद्दत रक्खें । उस से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इंजंक्शंस के मुताल्लिक़ यह कह दिया कि सरकार उन पर पाबन्दी लगा कर इंतिहाई जुल्म कर रही है । कोर्ट के इस हक़ को छीन कर सरकार जनता को उसके बुनियादी हक़ से यानी कोर्ट का दरवाज़ा खटखटाने और इंजक्शन लेने से महरूम कर रही है । एक भाई ने कांस्टीट्यूशन का भी हवाला दिया । मैं उन भाइयों से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वे ज़रा गहराई से मौजूदा एक्ट और इस अमेंडिग बिल की स्टडी करें । मैं थोड़ा सा अंग्रेजी में पढ़ देना चाहता हूं ताकि यह चीज ज़रा साफ़ हो जाय ।

Section 10 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act. 1958 reads as follows:—

> "Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, every order made by an estate officer or appellate officer under this Act shall be final and shall not be called in question in any original suit, application or execution proceedings."

That is how the section stands at the present moment. The object of this section was that all cases under this Act will be heard and disposed of by the estate and appellate officers appointed under the Act and civil courts would have no jurisdiction in such cases. This was done to expedite the eviction of unauthorised occupants of public premises which is the main objective of the Act. Nevertheless, the interests of the parties were safeguarded by providing under section 9 of the Act that the appellate officer shall be the District Judge of the District in which the public premises

are situated or such other judicial officer in that District of not less than ten years' standing as the District Judge may designate in this behalf. That is the provision. Experience has, however, shown that despite the provision of the said section 10, the parties have resorted to civil suits and the latter have issued injunctions staying eviction proceedings against them.

Now, I would like to give the House a dozen or two cases which are rather illustrative. In one case an injunction was obtained while the proceedings were pending before the Estate Officer. This injunction was obtained on the 5th January, 1962 and is still continuing. In 16 cases injunctions were obtained after orders had been passed by the estate officers. Of these seven were dismissed after a period of six to nine months, the remaining nine are still continuing. In seven cases injunctions were obtained after the cases had been decided by the appellate officers. Out of these , one case was dismissed after a period of one year and one month; the remaining six are still continuing. Of these, one case is three years and four months old and four cases are 1 to 1½ years old.

It would be observed that the injunctions of civil courts have considerably delayed the eviction proceedings in the above cases.

I have one more typical case before me where injunction was taken in the first instance, in the second instance and things have gone on.

जैसा मैं ने अर्ज़ किया स्टेट आफिसर्स के सामने प्रोसीडिंग्ज़ होती हैं, वाक़ायदा प्रोसीडिंग्ज़ होती हैं। अब उन स्टेट आफिसर्स के बारे में प्रोफ़ेसर साहब कुछ भी फरमायें, उनको जो भी चाहें, कहने का पूरा हक़ है लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन बेचारों के ऊपर हम ने तमाम चीज़ नहीं छोड़ी हुई है। चाहे वे ग्लोरीफ़ाइड हों या अनग्लोरीफ़ाइड हों, चाहे पावर एब्सैल्यूट हो या न हो लेकिन हम ने यह कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज जिसकी कि टैन ईयर्ज से कम की स्टैंडिंग नहीं होगी, उस के सामने अपील हो सकती है। उस के बाद तो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाज़ा खुला है। कोई भी रिट लेना चाहे, तो ले सकता है। मैं इस ऐवान के माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि या तो वे कह दें कि दिल्ली में स्क्वैटिंग हो, हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है, दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां रहें, हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है, कैपिटल का डवलपमेंट न हो, हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है, दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान को—गो कि मेरा उस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है—हम नहीं मानते हैं, रेजिडेंशल एरिया बिजिनेस एरिया बन जाये, ग्रीन खत्म हो जाये, हमें उस से कोई मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन अगर वे ऐसा नहीं कहते, तो इन बातों की इजाज़त नहीं दी जा सकती है। यह तो मुल्क का कैपिटल है, ऐसा तो किसी भी शहर में नहीं हो सकता है। मेरे लिए यह कोई फ़ख्र की बात नहीं है कि आज मुझ उन लोगों को उठाने के लिए कोसा जाये, जब कि मैं उन लोगों का भला करना चाहता हूं। जब मैं ने शरणार्थियों को चांदनी चौक और कनाट प्लेस से उठाना चाहा था, तो इस सदन में मुझे बुरा-भला कहा गया था। आज भी वही हालत है। लेकिन मुझे पूरा विश्वास और यकीन है कि जहां तक इन लोगों का ताल्लुक है, तीन बरस के बाद वही बात कही जायेगी, जो कि आज शरणार्थियों के मुताल्लिक कही जा रही है। जिस ने भी कोई काम करना है, उस को तकलीफ़ उठानी पड़ेगी। यह तो करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इस बारे में देखना यह है कि ह्यूमैन कनसिडरेशन हो, देखना यह है कि उन लोगों को आल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन दी जाये, देखना यह है कि उन के लिए जो भी जायज़ इन्तज़ाम हो सकता है, पानी बिजली वग़ैरह का, वह किया जाये।

इस सदन के सामने जो यह एमेंडमेंट आई है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये, मैं इस को मानने के लिए

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

तैयार नहीं हूं—इस लिए मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि मासिवाये इस के कि इस को डीले किया जाये, इस का और कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी** : इस को दस दिन में कर दिया जाये ।

**श्री मे. रचन्द खन्ना** : उस से फ़ायदा क्या है ? माननीय सदस्य इस बिल के प्रिंसिपल को मानते हैं, इस की जरूरियात को भी मानते हैं । इस बारे में जो दो तीन छोटी छोटी एमेंडमेंट्स दी गई हैं, उन के बारे में मैं ने स्थिति को साफ़ कर दिया है । केस के दौरान में इंजंक्शन लेने का मतलब यह है कि डीले किया जाये और जो आज होना है, उस को साल, दो साल के बाद किया जाये । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग यह कह रहे हैं, व झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों या अनएथा-राइज्ड स्क्वैटर्ज़, जो लोग कानून के ख़िलाफ़ पब्लिक प्रिमिसिज़ में बैठ हुए हैं, उन के दोस्त नहीं हैं । दोस्त तो हम हैं, जो उन को वहां से उठाना चाहते हैं, इस लिए कि उन को बसायें । हम उन को उठाना चाहते हैं, ताकि दोबारा यह चीज़ पैदा न हो और आईन्दा के लिए उन के बच्चों की ज़िन्दगी अच्छी हो जाये ।

इन अल्फ़ाज के साथ मैं इस हाउस से उम्मीद करता हूं कि मैं ने इस बिल की शक्ल में जो छोटी मोटी एमेंडमेंट्स रखी हैं, उन को मन्ज़ूर कर लिया जायेगा ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will first put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade, Shri K. L. Balmiki, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Dr. Manohoar Lohia, Shri Bibudhendra Misra, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and Shri S. M. Banerjee with instructions to report by the 1st day of the next session".

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

**Some Hon. Members:** Aye.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against may kindly say 'No'.

**Several Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The 'Noes' have it, the.....

**Some Hon. Members:** 'Ayes' have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You want to have a division on this?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, of course. It is an important Bill. And we cannot have a division till half past two.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shall we proceed further? Do you want a division?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, of course.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, this will be held over.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He should have accepted it.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Some other item may be taken up in the meanwhile.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will take up the next item. This will be held overtill half past two.

**13.35 hrs.**

## MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963, respectively".

Sir, we are going to have a ten-hour discussion on these two Reports and before the hon. Members make certain suggestions, I wanted to place before the House some of the steps that we have taken meanwhile. The Tenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61 was placed on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962. But, as the House well knows, it was not found possible to have a discussion earlier. In the meanwhile, the Eleventh Report was also received and that was placed on the Table of the House and it was thought that it would be better to have a discussion on both the Reports put together.

These Reports contain very many useful suggestions and we are examining the recommendations. Regarding the previous one, we have already made some suggestions and sent them to the State Governments to be implemented as far as possible. Now, I would like to mention about some of the steps that we are taking to raise the level of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. The endeavour of the Government is to bring up the level of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the level of the rest of the population and various welfare schemes have been designed to this end.

One of the most important of the schemes, as the House is well aware, is the post-matric scholarships. The educational attainments open the avenues to higher employment both in the Government and in the private sector. Moreover, unless the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are educated, it will not be possible for them to take the rightful place with the rest of the population. Now, analysing the progress that has been achieved by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes section of the population with the post-matric scholarships available to them, we can say that the results have been quite encouraging. If I give the break-up, it will be seen that during the First Five Year Plan period, 45,571 scholarships were disbursed to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During the Second Plan period, there was a four-fold increase in the number of scholarships that were awarded, that being 1,87,058 scholarships. Coming to the Third Plan period, we have already awarded 1,19,690 scholarships in the first two years of the Plan itself. This is almost equal to two-thirds of the number of scholarships given in the Second Plan period.

Coming to the expenditure part of it, I can very boldly say that we have increased the expenditure and this expenditure—it is not only a financial target, but we can even go to the extent of saying that it is a physical target having been achieved—has proportionately risen from about Rs. 2 crores in the First Plan to about Rs. 7:36 crores in the Second Plan. The expenditure on post-matric scholarships to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the Third Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 12·08 crores. Of this, Rs. 7·2 crores was to be met by the Ministry of Education and the rest Rs. 5·06 crores is to be spent from the backward sector section of the Home Ministry. Of this sum of Rs. 12·08 crores, we have already spent Rs. 5·39 crores in the first two years of the Plan and it is now clear that the amounts allocated

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

for this scheme will have to be substantially increased. In view of the great importance of the scheme, we propose to provide additional funds. We are now reviewing the progress of schemes in the Third Five Year Plan and, as the House knows, this morning the Home Minister said that special sub-groups have been set up to make the study of education and employment opportunities particularly for the backward sector people. The provisions made in the backward sector for the schemes of educational and economic development are intended to supplement the provision made in the various general sector programmes. Maximum advantage was expected to flow from general sector schemes for development of cottage industries, poultry, dairying, fisheries etc. However, it is not clear how much benefit has gone to this section of the population from the general schemes. One important task which is before us is to evolve certain methods by which the general schemes can be reoriented and, in addition to those, some reservations should be made in the amounts available for the general schemes so as to benefit these people and achieve the objective. Following the recommendation of the Jayaprakash Narayan Study Group, the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation have issued detailed instructions to the State Governments on how these schemes can be specially worked out to benefit the weaker sections. The annual conferences on community development have been laying stress on this important aspect and making the panchayati raj bodies realise the necessity of earmarking a specific portion of the revenues for being spent on schemes of utility to the weaker sections.

In conection with this, a mid-Plan study group had been set up earlier to examine closely how these decisions been implemented and also the reasons for non-implementation, and if possible why they not been implemented to a larger extent.

I would like to mention here that our welfare schemes for the backward classes are in addition to the welfare schemes from the general sector of our Plan. If our programmes are to be taken as substitutive instead of supplemental, then the gap which is now existing between the backward classes and the general population to whose level we want the backward section of the people to develop, will never be closed.

During the debate on the Dhebar Commission's report I gave a clear indication as to the work that we were doing in regard to the tribal development blocks. But, in addition to this, I would like to mention here a little more. Rather, I would like to repeat what I said about the tribal development blocks, because it is of such great importance that I feel it is justified if I make a reference to that matter again.

The community development programme was launched in October, 1952, with the object of promoting allsided development of the village community including its economic, political, social and cultural development. With emphasis on self-sufficiency and self-reliance, the programme aims at making villages governing units of the larger Indian democracy. In tribal areas, the programme is implemented with full recognition of and respect for the culture and tradition of the tribals, and with due regard to their ability and their capacity to assimilate the different stages. But as the bulk of the Scheduled Tribes are still economically and educationally backward, the need was felt for an intensification of the development programme, and this was undertaken in blocks where a substantial tribal population lived.

Accordingly, during the Second Five Year Plan period, 43 special multipurpose tribal blocks were started as pilot projects in the scheduled areas. To each block Rs. 15 lakhs were made available by the Ministry of Home

Affairs over a period of five years. This was in dddition to Rs. 12 lakhs which is normally allotted to a community development block. This is spent by the Communitl Development Ministry.

A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Verrier Elwin was set up, and they examined the working of the special multipurpose blocks. Based on the recommendations made by the committee in 1960, it was decided to expand the programme of special multi-purpose blocks during the Third Plan period. The programme in this Plan is to start tribal development blocks in the areas which satisfy the following (i) a total population of 25,000, (ii) minimum tribal concentration of 66-2/3 per cent., (iii) an area of 150 to 200 square miles, and (iv) viability to function as a normal administrative unit. Here, no distinction has been made between scheduled and non-scheduled areas, and each tribal development block is allotted Rs. 10 lakhs during Stage I of the first five years. Thus, the intensification in these tribal blocks is twofold. The first is a higher allocation, namely Rs. 22 lakhs as against Rs. 12 lakhs which is the amount given to a normal community development block, and the second is having a smaller population under the block, that is, 25,000 population as against 66,000 or so under the normal community development block.

We propose to start, as I have said earlier on many occasions, 450 blocks which will cover all the areas with a minimum tribal population of 66-2/3 per cent. It is estimated that with these 450 tribal blocks we shall be covering only 40 to 45 per cent of the tribal population.

Following a recommendation of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, we arrived at a tentative decision, and we propose to cover the areas having at least 50 per cent of tribal population with tribal development blocks. This will be taken up during the Fourth Plan. For this, our rough estimate comes to about 500 tribal blocks. Even if we cover areas having 50 per cent. tribal population under these blocks, still there will be 25 to 30 per cent of the tribal population who will be left out of these tribal development blocks. So, we are thinking of ways and means of how to benefit other tribals who need some benefit in a special manner, and how to cover them. So, some schemes have to be planned in order to bring about adequate development of these scattered groups. We know that the community development blocks are to be started all over the country, and by which the entire country will be covered. One solution is to give *ad hoc* grants to those normal community development blocks where there are high concentrations of tribals, to be spent exclusively on the tribals for schemes which would benefit them particularly.

Now, I come to another important aspect regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, namely their recruitment in the services. The Constitution itself expressly provides for the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being considered in the making of appointments to services under the Government. The measures adopted to give effect to these are well known. A reservation of 12½ per cent. of the vacancies filled through the UPSC or by competitive examinations is made for the Scheduled Castes If the vacancies are filled up in any other manner, by interview, for example, the reservation is 16-2/3; for scheduled tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases. These reservations relate to appointments to posts which attract candidates from all over the country, namely class I and II services; for classes III and IV which attract candidates from local areas, reservations in general are made in the proportion of the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, subject to the minimum of 5 per cent for scheduled tribes. Various instructions have been issued from time to time and checks are also in force

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to ensure better implementation and compliance with the reservation orders.

The question now is, how far Government's policy of reservations has succeeded in increasing the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services. On 1st January 1962, in class IV services, the scheduled castes constituted 17.33 per cent of the total number. This is exclusive of sweepers which when added raises the percentages to 21. The scheduled castes constitute 14·71 per cent of the total population. So in class IV services, we can say they are very adequately represented.

Coming to class III, though the number has progressively increased from 45, 181 in 1957 to 70,955 in 1962, the proportion of scheduled castes has come up to only 7·7 per cent. Similarly in the case of class II, the number has increased progressively from 290 on 1st January 1957 to 839 on 1st January, 1962. In class I also, the number has risen from 44 to 195 during that period. The proportion however, is still very low.

**Shri Maurya** (Aligarm): What is the percentage in the first and second category of services?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** 2.82 in class II and 1.27 in class I.

**Shri Maurya:** This is your progress!

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Let me continue. He will have his time.

In the case of scheduled tribes also, there has been an increase in the number in class I because there were only 6 such employees in 1957 and the number has now gone up to 40. In class II, the number has increased from 56 in 1957 to 191 in 1962; in class III, the number rose from 3,990 to 8,947, in class IV it rose from 18,497 to 29,530. The proportion of scheduled tribes to the total population is about 6·81 per cent. Even in class IV services, their proportion so far is only 3.11 per cent. Though the actual representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes leaves something to be desired, the growth in numbers is encouraging.

Another encouraging trend is the increase in the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates who apply for competitive examinations. In 1951, only 96 scheduled castes candidates applied for the combined examination for appointments to the IAS, IPS and Central Services; only 53 actually took the test, whereas in 1961 the number of scheduled caste applicants was 822, that is, increase by 8 times, and the number who took the examination was 491, an increase of about 9 times. In the case of scheduled tribes, the increase has also been there. The number of applicants increased from 3 in 1951 to 142 in 1961 while the number who actually sat for the examination increased from 2 to 73. Obviously, the increase in the number of applicants is a reflection of the substantial increase in the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students receiving higher education, and of their growing confidence, which is a very welcome sign. It is expected that this increase will be reflected in appointments during the present decade.

While these trends are encouraging, Government are far from relaxing their efforts. During the mid-plan review, the special study group on education and employment opportunities will consider what steps are necessary to enable scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates to secure employment in increasing number in government services as well as in the public undertakings where employment opportunities are increasing. As is well known, the encouraging results obtained in the case of IAS, IPS and IFS are due to the good work done by the pre-examination training centre working at Allahabad fully financed by the Home Ministry. A simi-

lar centre is now functioning at Bangalore—since November last year. Convinced of the value of pre-examination training centre training in the case of the IAS, IPS and IFS examinations, we are now examining whether similar arrangements cannot be made in respect of class I and II services of the Central and State Governments.

Let me come to another delicate point, the question of untouchability. So far as the scheduled castes are concerned, the most important task is the removal of untouchability. This is a social prejudice which is a great blemish on the face of the country, besides being detrimental to the interest of a free and united country. By and large, though untouchability has probably lost its edge in the urban areas, it persists in rural areas and there is occasional violence as a sequel to its practice. Apart from the indignity involved, Harijans are exposed to practical hardships when practice of untouchability leads to denial of access to sources of drinking water and inability to get personal services like those of barber, entry into restaurants and so on.

The Estimates Committee, in its 48th report—the study team on social welfare and welfare of backward classes; the Renuka Ray team—and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his annual reports have reviewed the position and suggested remedies. The study group on the welfare of weaker sections of the village community have made a study of the problem and emphasised that in the peculiar conditions of Indian society today, the term 'welfare' must include freedom from social disabilities. I would like to give a gist of the measures so far taken by us.

We are all aware of the Untouchabilty Offences Act enacted in 1955. The State Governments have appointed small committees in one form or another to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. In addition, some State Governments like those of Kerala and Madras have appointed village level workers called deputy sevaks. Then there are measures taken for publicity and propaganda. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been preparing and distributing pamphlets and posters against untouchability. A documentary film has been produced. Five more will be available shortly. Talks and interviews are being broadcast. Grants-in-aid are being given to voluntary organisations for propaganda against untouchability. Some State Governments have been observing Harijan Weeks and Harijan Days, and have emphasized that officers should, during their tours, impress on the public the need to give up this social prejudice.

**14 hrs.**

The stigma which attaches to these scheduled castes is in no small measure due to the unclean nature of the occupation which some of them are are called upon to take up. So, schemes of inmprovement of living and working conditions of scavengers and sweepers, with particular emphasis on the giving up of the practice of carrying night soil as headloads, housing of sweepers and scavengers and provision of house sites to members of the scheduled castes who are engaged in unclean occupations, have been given the highest priority in the Third Plan.

Some time ago, the Central Government issued strict instructions to the effect that the practice of untouchability by Government servants and in Government offices would be severely viewed and punished as misconduct. The State Governments also been informed, and they have been asked to issue similar instructions.

The problem will probably solve itself when the educational and economic development of the scheduled castes to the level of the general population is achieved. However, in the meantime, active measures are necessary to put an end to this hard-

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ship, and the bitterness which results from the practice of untouchability.

When the Ministers in charge of backward classes met in July last to discuss the Dhebar Commission's Report primarily, this subject and the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes for 1960-61 were also discussed, and we came to certain conclusions, particularly in regard to the untouchability question. In this connection, the following suggestions were considered and accepted by the conference of the State Ministers in charge of backward classes held in July last year.

Firstly, more effective implementation of the Untouchability Offences Act. Some of the measures that could be taken are: making offences under the Act non-compoundable, improveing the quality of prosecution, ensuring prompt disposal of cases under the Act, and prescribing a minimum punishment for first and subsequences.

Secondly, intensive action in selected areas on the lines of Intensive Areas Scheme of the Hari Jan Sevak Sangh to be taken up. An officer at the village level should be made responsible for reporting offences under the Act.

Other measures are: award of prizes to villages which have achieved succes in their fight against untouchability, making it compulsory for all gazetted officers while they are on tour to visit at least one scheduled caste locality during each tour, associating workers of voluntary organisation engaged on propaganda with some concrete programme like the running of a night school, *bal vadi* etc. celebration of festivals of Hari Jans as common functions by all communities, and also adoption, if possible, of Harijan children.

It was also suggested that special magistrates might be appointed to promptly dispose of cases under the Untouchability Offences Act. The working of the Act should be improved.

It was also considered whether there would be any amendment necessary: If any amendments were to be brought in, that should also be considered. The Ministry is now engaged in consultation with the State Governments with a view to making a critical study of the adequacy of the provisions of the Act. Along with these measures, there is need for intensive work and progaganda.

The suggestions made at the conference have been communicated to the State Governments for necessary action. They have also been addressed to let us have a report as to how far they have been implemented by them. The reports are being received, and suitable measures for tightening up the working of the Act will be evolved.

Now I am coming to the shortfalls which were mentioned even earlier. During the Second Plan period, out of a total provision of Rs. 91·16 crores on schemes for the welfare of backward classes, Rs. 78·22 crores were spent. This means a performance of 85·58 per cent of the total Plan outlay. Although this performance is quite good, Government are of the view that greater efforts are necessary to ensure that the Plan allocations fully and properly utilised. The problem was discussed in detail at the conference of the State Ministers, and some of the reasons contributing to the shortfall that were given were shortage of personnel, inability of the backward classes to make a matching contribution etc. It was also decided that the State Governments should review the position and see how far each of the several reasons given by them has been responsible for the shortfalls. The State Governments were also asked to conduct a survey to assess the exact extent of the shortage of technical personnel.

It was also agreed that progress reports should be promptly drawn up

and shown to the Chief Minister and the concerned Ministers before being submitted to the Ministry. The State Governments were also asked to consider the desirability of having a special officer to look after the progress of the schemes for the welfare of the backward classes.

During the first two years of the Third Plan, out of a total allocation of Rs. 34·93 crores, it is estimated that Rs. 31·59 crores would have been spent. This means a performance of nearly 90 per cent. In the case of scheduled castes, the average performance in the country as a whole is 94·2 per cent. I would not like to give the details of each of the States, but quite a few of the States have spent more than 100 per cent on the scheduled castes programme. With increased tempo during the remaining years of the Plan, it is expected that the Plan targets will be achieved.

Besides achieving financial targets, it is necessary also to ensure quality in execution. It is necessary that there should be proper facilities for training of personnel and for research and evaluation. During the mid-Plan review now being undertaken, this question will be examined and necessary measures under taken. In order to ensure proper execution, supervision, evaluation and co-ordination, we are also considering the question of strengthening the set-up under the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I have placed these facts before the House for the discussion to ensure, and I request hon. Members to make constructive suggestions in addition to the criticism that I expect to hear.

Thank you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963 respectively."

**Shri P. Kunhan** (Palghat): Before I come to the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to make a few observations regarding the conditions of the scheduled castes.

Fifteen long years have passed since our independence. We have completed two Five Year Plans and now we are in the Third Plan. During the last two Plan periods, the Government of India provided nearly Rs. 122 crores for the development of these handicapped people in our society. But, in spite of the various measures taken by the Government, what has been their development so far? In fact, in certain respects their conditions have actually deteriorated.

Take the economic plight of the scheduled castes. Can anyone say that it has improved during the last twelve years? All the available information in our possession show that their economic conditions have only deteriorated. The Scheduled Castes are mainly landless peasants and a agricultural labourers. Unemployment and underemployment are the two most acute problems among the agricultural labourers. No serious attempt was made to solve these problems. Actually unemployment is on the increase. The number of the agrciultural labourers has increased from 98 million to 120 million during the last few years. The 2nd Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report has shown that the wage rate of casual adult agricultural labourers has registered a decline. Similarly, the wage of casual women workers and child labourers has also declined. According to the report, there was also deterioration in the annual *per capita* income of the agricultural workers. The annual *per capita* income of the agricultural workers which stood at Rs. 104 in 1950-51 declined to

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Rs. 99.4 in 1956-57. Indebtedness among the agricultural workers has increased. The key to the emancipation of the Scheduled Castes lies in the improvement of their economic condition. Unless their economic conditions are improved they cannot be expected to stand on their own legs. But this basic factor has been ignored by the Government. It is true that Government are spending money for developing cottage industries among these people but that alone will not remove their economic backwardness. In my opinion two measures are of fundamental importance in improving the economic and living conditions of the Scheduled Castes. One is distribution of agricultural lands among Harijans and the other is fixation and enforcement of minimum wages for them. With regard to the first measure, Government have included a scheme in the Third Plan for distribution of land among landless labourers. But the progress of this scheme has been very unsatisfactory. According to this scheme about seven lakh agricultural labour families are to be settled on an area of five million acres of land.

The sources from which this land is to be made available are: reclamation of Government wasteland, surplus lands to be released as a result of the legislations to fix ceilings on land holdings and bhoodan and gramdhan lands. According to the 11th report of the Commissioner even survey of waste lands has not ben completed in many States. As regards the surplus lands to be made available as a result of ceiling on land holdings, the position today is that even though legislation in this respect has been enacted in almost all the States, nowhere it has been enforced in full. In many States, the law remains only on the statute book. The Commissioner has stated in the 11th report that detailed information regarding the acreage of land which will be released through these measures and the categories of cultivators who will be settled on these lands is not available. It is clear that not much land will be made available as a result of these legislations because in many States ceiling on land has been fixed very high. Thus it may be seen that the programme for distributing lands among landless agricultural labourers has not been taken up in right earnest. I would request the Government to give top most priority to this programme and take immediate steps for its speedy implementation. It is not enough that Government should give land to landless labourers. They should be given necesary financial assistance also to cultivate the land.

One common criticism raised in this House during the discussion on the previous reports of the Commissioner was that money allotted for the welfare of these people was not utilised in full. Large amounts were allowed to lapse every year. According to the 10th report, the shortfall in expenditure during the First Plan was Rs. 5 crores. In the Second Plan there was a short fall of Rs. 10 crores in the case of Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 2·25 crores in the case of Scheduled Castes. However, the situation has not improved since then. In answer to a question put recently in this House it was stated by the hon. Deputy Home Minister that the total amount unspent during the first two years of the Third Plan was more than Rs. 3 crores. The responsibility for not utilising the allotted money does not lie with the State Governments alone. The Centre is also to be blamed for this. In the year 1961-62 there was a short fall of Rs. 1 crore in the Central sector. It is highly regrettable that even the meagre allocations made for the welfare of these people is not made use of in full. In fact shortfall in expenditure had been a regular feature in all these years. The Commissioner had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government to this aspect and suggested various measures to remove the bottlenecks in this respect. But unfortunately, no efforts have been made to remove the cause that lead to this large-scale shortfalls in expenditure.

The Scheduled Castes still continue to suffer from social inequalities and social oppressions. Untouchability is the most glaring and degrading form of social oppression. Though the untouchability (offences) Act had been in force for the last seven years and various other measures have been taken to combat this evil, the practice of untouchability still prevails in many parts of the country in a very ugly form. The law on untouchability is not enforced with sufficient vigour. Out of 2898 cases registered under the Act till 1960, conviction was secured only in 637 cases. 944 cases are still pending in the courts. But even in cases in which conviction was secured, punishment was so light as to make it a mockery. Large number of cases go unnoticed partly due to the lack of interest of the police, and partly due to the ignorance and helplessness of the victims concerned. Therefore every attempt should be made to enforce the law very strictly.

I shall now come to the question of representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Just now the Deputy Minister stated that the number of candidates is increasing year by year. The Report gives the relevant facts. It is stated in the 11th report that out of the 4,45,143 vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by the Central and State Government departments, those reserved for the Scheduled Castes were only 12,997, which represents three per cent, and those reserved for the Scheduled Tribes were only 5,909, representing a little over one per cent. It is found from the 11th report that one common explanation given by the Government for this inadequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services is that suitable candidates are not available. This is hardly convincing. My opinion is that the plea of non-availability of suitable candidates is being used as a cover by many appointing authorities to deny the due share of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointments. I therefore strongly support the suggestions made by the Commissioner in the 11th report that the appointing authorities should not be allowed to fill their reserved vacancies by members of other communities, unless and until the Ministry of Home Affairs are satisfied that all efforts needed to secure persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been made.

Another important issue to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is the recent judgment of the Supreme Court declaring the procedure under the carry forward rules of 1955 as unconstitutional. These rules were specially provided for ensuring adequate representation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I may also draw the attention of the Government to the judgment of the Kerala High Court declaring as illegal the State Government's orders for reserving certain percentage of seats to the backward communities in the professional colleges. The Government should study the implication of these judgments and if and when necessary come forward with suitable amendments so that the various steps taken by the Central and State Governments for safeguarding the interests of the backward classes under the constitution may be implemented.

Then I should like to make a brief reference to the problem of housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 519.20 lakhs was provided for housing but the Government could not spend more than Rs. 326.16 lakhs, and a balance of Rs. 193.4 lakhs was left. It should be noted that the money allotted for 1961 was not spent fully. There is a scheme for providing house-sites for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the progress of this scheme has been rather slow. The explanation given by the State Governments for the slow progress of the scheme is that, firstly, sufficient land is not available and, secondly, the procedur for the acquisition of

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land will itself take more time. Nobody will be convinced by this explanation. The Government should see that the procedure for the acquisition of land is simplified and that the scheme is implemented as speedily as possible.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to large-scale eviction of Harijans from their homesteads in many parts of the country. I know a number of cases in my constituency. I would request the Government to take steps to bestow proprietary rights on Harijans over their existing homesteads lands so that they will be saved from this threat of eviction.

I would next like to draw the attention of the Government to a glaring instances as to how the poor Harijans are harassed. In my constituency there is a Harijan centre at Melanury in Palghat. Recently, the only passage that leads to the centre was blocked by some caste Hindus. The poor Harijans have no other way to go out. I already represented this matter to the District Magistrate but no action has been taken so far. This shows that besides giving them proprietary rights on their homesteads, the Government will have to provide them necessary roads also.

I hope the suggestions made by me would be given proper consideration by the Government and that every effort will be made to speed up the implementation of the programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**श्री कजरोलकर** (बम्बई मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् के सामने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट्स चर्चा के लिए आई हैं, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मुझे दुख है कि यह जो १९६० की रिपोर्ट पर १९६३ में चर्चा हो रही है, इस से मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार .

**श्री मौर्य** : उदासीन है ।

**श्री कजरोलकर** : . . . इस रिपोर्ट के प्रति कितनी उदासीन है ।

**श्री बाल्मीकी** (खुर्जा) : लेकिन अब वह उदासीनता हट रही है ।

**श्री कजरोलकर** : पहले तो मैं स्वर्गवासी पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त और श्री बलवन्त नागेश दातार को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं, क्योंकि उन्होंने हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया था । उन के बाद श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री आये । आज जब कि इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा चली है, अगर वह यहां होते, तो अच्छा होता । अब उन की जगह पर श्री नन्दा जी आ गये हैं । हम आशा करते हैं कि उनके पीरियड में भी हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के कल्याण का काम ज्यादा होंग । भूतपूर्व डिपुटी होम मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती आल्वा, ने अपने पीरियड में अच्छा काम किया था । अब श्रीमती चंद्रशेखर, डिपुटी होम मिनिस्टर, ने यह चार्ज लिया है । हम सब लोगों को आशा है कि उन के पीरियड में हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के उत्थान का काम ज्यादा जोर से चलेगा और हम लोगों को कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी ।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर का डिपार्टमेंट जब से शुरू हुआ, तब से हमारे मित्र, श्रीकांत भाई, कमिश्नर थ । उन्होंने ग्यारह साल तक हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के बारे में बड़ा इन्ट्रस्ट लिया और उन्होंने जो सजशन्स दिये, उन में से कुछ हमारी सरकार ने स्वीकार किये । उन के पीछ मेरे मित्र श्री अनिल चन्द आ गये हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि श्रीकांत भाई ने जो कुछ काम किया है और जो काम अधूरा रह गया है, उसको मेरे मित्र श्री अनिल चन्द पूरा कर देंग ।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर के डिपार्टमेंट को खुले हुए ग्यारह साल हो गये हैं और तभी से असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर श्री विमल चंद भी इस डिपार्टमेंट में काम कर रहे हैं । सच पूछा जाये तो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने कई बार लिखा है कि उन के दफ्तर में कम से कम दो और असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर होने चाहियें । लेकिन उस पर अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ।

आज हम देखते हैं जो प्राविंसिस हैं, उन में केवल ग्यारह ही रिजनल असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर हैं जबकि उनकी संख्या सोलह होनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है । मैं निवदन करता हूं कि सोलह रिजनल असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर्ज की नियुक्ति की जाये ।

हरिजनों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, इस के बारे में बहुत से मेरे माननीय मित्र प्रकाश डालेंगे । मैं तो उनकी जो मुख्य मुख्य समस्यायें हैं, उन का वर्णन करना चाहता हूं । हरिजनों की आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक स्थिति कितनी शोचनीय है, यह आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । आप इस से भली भांति परिचित हैं । जिस ढंग से कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक कार्य होना चाहिये, नहीं हो रहा है । इस पर मुझे रंज है । अस्पृश्यता होने के कारण तथा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण हमारे हरिजन भाई कुछ धन्धा नहीं कर सकते हैं । वे खेती और नौकरी के अलावा दूसरा कुछ काम नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही उन को दूसरा काम मिल सकता है । जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उनकी संख्या २० परसेंट है और लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज में हरिजनों की संख्या ४२ परसेंट है । अगर हरिजनों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ज़मीन दी जाये तो उनका फ़ायदा हो सकता है । साथ ही साथ अनाज का उत्पादन भी काफ़ी बढ़ सकता है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो लैंडलैस लेबरर हरिजन हैं, उन को अधिक से अधिक ज़मीन दी जायेगी ।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आप जानते ही है कि उनका कोटा साढ़े बारह परसेंट और सवा छः परसेंट है । लेकिन यह जो उनका कोटा है, यह भरा नहीं जाता है । जो भरा भी गया है, वह बहुत ही नैगलिजिबल है ।

On the 1st January, 1962, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Class I and Class II posts in the Central Secretariat was as follows:

Class I: Total: Permanent 8,394; Temporary 6,111.

Out of this, Scheduled Castes are only 91 in permanent and 94 in temporary, that is, one per cent and one and a half per cent only. Scheduled Tribes are only 16 in permanent and 10 in temporary, that is, not even 1 per cent.

Class II: Out of a total of 14,411 in permanent, the Scheduled Castes are 352 and Scheduled Tribes 41, that is, not even 1 per cent. And out of a total of 15,050 in temporary, the Scheduled Castes are 480 and the Scheduled Tribes 119, that is 3 per cent and three-fourths per cent only.

इस सब से यह पता चलता है कि नौकरियों के अन्दर उनकी किस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की जाती है । आम तौर पर यह कहा जाता है कि वे सूटेबल नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनको रखा नहीं जाता है । सूटेबल कैंडीडेट न मिलने की वजह से उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है । यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर वे अच्छे से अच्छे मार्क्स ले कर पास होते हैं, ५० परसेंट, ५५ परसेंट और ६५ परसेंट तक मार्क्स व लेते हैं । यहां पर जो रिटन टैस्ट होता है, उस में वे पेपर अच्छा कर देते हैं । लेकिन वाइवा वोस के अन्दर उनको फेल कर दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि वे सूटेबल नहीं हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि जो एप्वाईंटिंग

[श्री कजरोलकर]

आथोरिटीज है उनकी सहानुभूति उनके प्रति नहीं है । इस कारण से वे सर्विसिस के अन्दर कम संख्या में आ पा रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाये ।

रिमवल आफ अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में प्रापेगंडा करने के लिए हमारी सरकार १९५५ से अच्छा काम कर रही है । इस के बारे में प्रचार कार्य पर उसका ध्यान गया है । १९५५ में जो एक्ट बना था, उसके मताबिक यह प्रापेगंडे का काम चल रहा है । लेकिन जिस ढंग से और जिस सहानुभूति से यह काम होना चाहिये, नहीं हो रहा है । प्रचार कार्यों के लिए जो रकम दी जाती है नान-आफिशल एजंसीज को, वह पूरी नहीं दी जाती है । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मोबाइल सिनेमा वैंज और दूसरे जो इस प्रकार के कार्य है, उनका पूरा खर्चा नहीं दिया जाता है । सिनेमा वैंज तथा सिनेमाज के द्वारा बहुत अच्छा काम होता है । रिमूवल आफ अनटचेबिलिटी के प्रापेगंडा के लिए एक बिल आना था, लेकिन आठ साल हो गये हैं, अभी तक नहीं आया है । उसका कुछ पता नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाये । आप यह भी देखें कि कुछ प्राइवट प्रोड्यूसर्ज हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत अच्छी फिल्में बनाई हैं । बिमल राय ने सुजाता फिल्म बहुत अच्छी बनाई है । बम्बई के अन्दर आचार्य अत्रे ने महात्मा फूले के बारे में बहुत अच्छी फिल्म बनाई है । अभी एक बहुत अच्छी फिल्म प्रदर्शित हो रही है, कण कण में भगवान । ऐसी फिल्में जो प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उनको सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये । ३२ मिलीमीटर की जो फिल्में हैं, इन को १६ मिलीमीटर की कर के सिनेमा वैंज जो प्रचार के लिए जाते हैं, उनको दिया जाना चाहिये । उन के द्वारा इस चीज का अच्छा प्रकार हो सकता है ।

वैलफेयर के लिए सरकार ने तीसरे फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो एमाउंट रखा है, वह ११४ करोड़ है । इस में से १९६१-६२ में करीब १५.०७ करोड़ खर्च हुआ था । १९६२-६३ में १७.४७ करोड़ खर्च हुआ था । १९६३-६४ में १७.९३ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने वाला है । मैं समझता हूं कि प्लान के मुताबिक एक साल में कम से कम २० परसेंट खर्चा होना चाहिये । अगर इस तरह से किया जाये तो जो प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर है, वह पूरा खर्च हो सकता है । लेकिन आज यह बीस परसेंट खर्चा नहीं हो रहा है, बहुत कम हो रहा है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिस हद तक पहले दो तीन साल में कम खर्चा हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए अगले दो सालों का जो एमाउंट है, उसको बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिये, अगले दो सालों में ज्यादा एमाउंट रखा जाना चाहिये । मेरे थोड़े से सजेशन्स हैं जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

Strict instructions should be issued to the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to make arrangements for the disbursement of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, as early as possible, in the beginning of the academic year.

Secondly, the principals of the various institutions should be given sufficient funds to advance scholarships to the students for a few months, till the sanctions for particular year are received by them from the authorities concerned.

Thirdly, it is understood that in some institutions the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are required to pay special fees even though they are exempted from payment of fees. This should be looked into.

Fourthly, the number of overseas scholarships—i.e. 4 for the Scheduled Castes and 4 for the Scheduled Tribes

—is too small. It should be ensured that the persons belonging to these communities get a fair share of overseas scholarships granted under other general schemes. For that purpose, it is desirable to have a column in the prescribed application form whether a particular person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If nothing else, at least preference should be allowed to these communities in the grant of general overseas scholarships, other things being equal.

Lastly, as far as possible, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls should be given admission in the general hostels. To enable them to bear the cost of living in such hostels, they should be given sufficient financial help. It is noticed that at present the difference between a day scholar and a hostler in the grant of post-matric scholarship is only Rs. 13. One cannot obviously join a really good hostel with that meagre amount.

मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया ।

**14.43 hrs.**

## THE PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1963—*contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before I call upon the next speaker we will finish the business that has been held over. I shall now put to the vote of the House amendment No. 1 by Shri Banerjee to the motion for consideration. The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade, Shri K. L. Balmiki, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Bibudhendra Misra, Shri Dewan Chand Sharma and Shri S. M. Banerjee, with instruction to report by the 1st day of the next Session." (1).

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 5]** **[14.46 hrs.**

**—do—No. 6** **15.22 hrs.**

**AYES (10 Sets)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Banerjee, Shri S.M. | Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu | Mamu, Shri Sarkur |
| Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen | Krishnapal Singh, Shri | Roy, Dr. Saradish |
| Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu | Lahri Singh, Shri | Sen, Dr. Ranen |
| Gupta, Shri Indrajit | Maurya, Shri | Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi |
| Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram | Mehta, Shri Jashvant | *Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak |
| Jha, Shri Yogendra | Mukerjee, Shri H.N. | |

**NOES (10 Sets)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Akkamma Devi, Shrimati | Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K. | Dwivedi, Shri M.L. |
| Alvi, Shri A.S. | Bist, Shri J.B.S. | Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan |
| Aney, Dr. M.S. | Brij Basi Lal, Shri | Hansda, Shri Subodh |
| Arunachalam, Shri | Chandak, Shri | Harvani, Shri Ansar |
| Bal Krishna Singh, Shri | Chandrasekher, Shrimati | Jadhav, Shri M.L. |
| Balmiki, Shri | Chaturvedi, Shri S.N. | Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas |
| Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka | Chaudhuri Shri D. S. | Jamunadevi, Shrimati |
| Barupal, Shri P.L. | Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala | Jena, Shri |
| Basappa, Shri | Chavda, Shrimati | Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra |
| Basumatari, Shri | Daljit Singh, Shri | Jyotishi, Shri J. P. |
| Berwa, Shri Onkarlal Kotah, | Das, Shri N.T. | Kajrolkar, Shri |
| Besra, Shri | Dasappa, Shri | Kanakasabai, Shri |
| | Dass, Shri G. | Karuthirumen, Shri |
| | Dubey, Shri R.G. | |

*One name could not be recoroed. (10 Sets)

Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khanna, Shri Meher Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kon jalgi, Shri H.V.
Kirpa Shankar, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri S.S.
Munzin, Shri David
Murti, Shri S.M.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nasker, Shri P.S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri V.T.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sheo, Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadava, Shri B.P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result is: Ayes 18; Noes 110.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to clause 2. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is an amendment by Shri Kamath to clause 3. Is he moving it?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Of course, I am moving it. Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2,—

*omit* lines 3 and 4.

Because, Sir, the raison d'etre of the amendment is so obvious, I wonder why the Minister, unless he stands on a pedestal of false prestige, should refuse to accept it. Will you please, Sir, turn your attention to the Annexure. The Annexure gives the section as it is. The existing section of the Act reads as follows:

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette,—

(a) appoint such persons, being gazetted officers of government, as it thinks fit to be estate officers for the purposes of this Act; and . . ."

The amendment proposed by Government in this Bill is to sub-clause (b) of this section which reads:

(b) define the local limits within which, or the categories of public premises in respect of which, each estate officer shall exercise

the powers conferred, and perform the duties . . ."

Now, the amendment sought to be moved by the Government in clause 3 of this Bill is that for "each estate officer", "the estate officer" be substituted. I do not understand why this amendment is necessary at all, it is redundant and my hon. friend and colleague, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, who is more or less an expert in the English language will, I am sure, agree with me here.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): Only "more or less"?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Suppose this amendment is not accepted. What will happen? It now reads:

> "define the local limits within which, or the categories of public premises in respect of which, each estate officer shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on estate officers by or under this Act."

If this amendment is accepted, how will it read? It will read as follows:

> "define the local limits within which, or the categories of public premises in respect of which, the estate officers shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under this Act."

I think the usage of the term "the estate officers" makes it worse; it makes it indefinite and will mean all the state officers cumulatively. What will that mean? I think the present term is much better English, much better form and in conformity with the terms used here. Instead of saying "each estate officer shall exercise the powers", if the amendment is accepted it will read "the estate officers shall exercise the powers". What does it mean? It makes no sense, neither legal nor linguistic, and I am sure the Minister will see his way to accepting the amendment for the deletion of this sub-clause, which is unnecessary, absolutely redundant and superfluous.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar)**: Shri Kamath wanted to know the reason for this amendment and asked what will happen if we had not moved this amendment. It may well happen that in a particular zone there may be more than one estate officer. Therefore, this is only a routine amendment to overcome such difficulties. The only limited object is to cover cases of areas where there may be more than one estate officer.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I point out with all respect that the language in the present Act is much better than the one suggested in the amendment?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No speeches now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There can be no speeches but arguments can be given. "the estate officers" will include "each estate officer"; not *vice versa*.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Does Shri Kamath press his amendment?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, of course.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2,—

*omit* lines 3 and 4

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 6.**— (*Amendment of section 7*).

**Shri A. S. Saigal** (Janjgir): Sir, I want to withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What about the amendment of Shri Kamath?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, Shri Saigal has asked for permission to withdraw his amendment.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Before he has moved his amendment, how can he withdraw it? Now, I move my amendment. I beg to move:

Page 2,—

*omit* line 12 (5).

In doing so, may I say a few words on this rather, according to me, vital issue? It is an amendment of substance and not merely of form or language. May I invite your attention and the attention of the House to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the present Act? It reads:

> "Where any person is, or has at any time been, in unauthorised occupation of any public premises, the estate officer may, having regard to such principles of assessment of damages as may be prescribed, assess the damages on account of the use and occupation of such premises and may, by order, require that person to pay the damages within such time and in such instalments as may be specified in the order:"

So far so good. Now, there is a very good proviso, a salutary proviso by way of safeguard in the Act and the Minister, by seeknig to delete the proviso will give a *carte blanche* for the highhandedness and arbitrariness of estate officers. Normally, there may be some good estate officers, but we have had also experience as Members of Parliament of some not so good estate officers, and some of them have been guilty, not in the law courts I mean, but of arbitrariness and highhandedness and this will merely give free scope for their high-handedness in such matters. What does the present proviso state? It says:

> "provided that no such order shall be made until after the issue of a notice in writing . . ."

Please note that it is a very important safeguard against misuse of authority, and we in this country during the last fifteen years have been very well conversant with misuse of power and abuse of authority in various high places, and low places too....

> "..in writing to the person calling upon him to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why such order should not be made, and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been considered by these state officer."

I think that most of the legislation in a parliamentary democracy incorporates such safeguards against abuse of powers and if this salutary provision in the proviso is deleted, it will lead to abuse of authority by the estate officers. If this proviso is deleted from the Act, I am sure the gates of hell will be let loose on the poor unauthorised occupants. Some of them may be really unauthorised occupants, but even if it is so, when damages are assessed against them, why should they not be given an opportunity to state their case and satisfy the officer concerned that the order made against them is unlawful, unjust and unfair and, therefore, should not be made. Therefore, I move the amendment standing in my name and commend it for the acceptance of the House.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** Shri Kamath in his speech has stated that this is perversion of justice. I should like to mention that it is just the contrary. If Shri Kamath looks at the amendment he will find that better arrangements are being made. If he looks at the proviso in section 7, it applies only to sub-section (2). What we are now doing is that we are deleting the proviso and sub-section (3) and are bring-

ing forward another provision in their place. At present no show-cause notice is required to be given before the estate officer passes an order for recovery of arrears of revenue under sub-section (1) of section 7. Our intention is to make provision for show-cause notice in such cases also, not only under sub-section (2) but under sub-section (1) also, in keeping with the principles of natural justice. I wonder why Shri Kamath says it is perversion of justice. when it is actually liberalisation of the principles.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is he pressing it for a vote?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I know it will be lost. Even then I want it to be put formally.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2,—

*omit* line 12 (5).

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7.**— (*amendment of section 9*).

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I beg to move:

(6) Page 2,—

*omit lines 23 and 24.*

The effect of my amendment will be to substitute the words "fifteen days" wherever the words "thirty days" occur. It talks of the period within which an appeal could be filed.

The existing section 9 of the Act reads as follows:—

"An appeal under sub-section (1) shall be preferred—

(a) in the case of an appeal from an order under section 5, within thirty days from the date of publication of the order under sub-section (1) of that section; and

(b) in the case of an appeal from an order under section 7, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to the appellant:".

**15 hrs.**

It is all very well for the Government with an army of legal officers at their command to get legal advice perhaps within a day or even an hour. but that is not the case of the hapless common man who has sometimes to knock from door to door in search of a lawyer who will suit his pocket also. It is not that any lawyer will take up their case. There are some public-spirited lawyers—I am glad to say that —but there are others also who will not take up a case—from their professional point of view they may be quite right—unless they are given a decent fee. Therefore it is not easy for a common man to get a lawyer to suit his own case from different points of view. Therefore the time allowed, under the present Act, of thirty days, I think, is definitely reasonable and any curtailment of that right, I think, would be regarded by the House, I am sure, as unfair encroachment upon the right of an aggrieved person to seek legal advice properly and as best as he can. I hope, may I am sure, that my hon. colleagues will agree with this amendment wholeheartedly and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): *rose*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We must have some discussion on this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, Shri Banerjee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I support Shri Kamath's amendment and would like to know from the hon. Minister what specific objection he has got to accept this amendment. It is very simple. They want to reduce the period from thirty days to fifteen days. As very ably explained by Shri Kamath, the difficulty lies only with those who have no means. First of all, a person who has to face eviction under this Act naturally has no place of his own, otherwise he would not stay in a particular slum or a *jhuggi or jhopri* from where he is being evicted which is on Government land of course or public premises. If he is given thirty days, what difference does it make? So, I would like to know definitely what specific objection has the hon. Minister got and what is in his mind when he wants to reduce the period from thirty days to fifteen days and why it should not be thirty days as it is.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): I would also like to speak in support of this amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry; I have called the hon. Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You cannot hustle the business. It is hardly proper for Parliament to hustle the business.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right, I am allowing him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is all right.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, in these days when people go about . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There should not be any prompting also in the House.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): There should be, but it should not be audible.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We are merely talking, not prompting.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I do not think I need their prompting.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I saw the Bill being passed on to Shri Trivedi.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Because there are very limited number of copies.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Unfortunately I left my copy of the Bill at home.

The question for consideration by the Government is as to what reasons are there for them to advance that the number of days should be curtailed to this extent that the appeal can be filed only within fifteen days. I see absolutely no reason for that. It becomes difficult for a man to get himself apprised of the order, consult some lawyer or some person who is well conversant with it and then make up his mind whether he should or should not make an appeal. All that takes time. Nowhere except in cases of murder or sentences for murder has this time limit been cut down to the extent of being less than one month. When a man has to approach a higher authority, for example, if he has to go to the High Court, the time limit for appeal to the High Court is three months. For going to smaller courts it is one month; but for going to a higher authority it is always three months.

Now, a man who has got to go and file an appeal against an executive officer's order may not also know about the writing of it. I do not know whether you have got experience of it or not, but these people who pass an order in the estate office generally treat it as if they are doing something confidential and they would not even allow an advocate to look into it as to what order they have passed. Then, how can one know what exactly are the words that have been used unless a certified copy of the order is obtained? If a certified copy is not furnished, he would not know

definitely what it is. Therefore it is all the more reasonable that the time limit must be kept at what it is. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this position. The amendment that is now being sought is very reasonable. It will not oppress the Government in any manner and it will not do any harm to the Government. Heavens are not going to fall if it is thirty days. I think, a reasonable attitude must be adopted by the Government and this reasonable request to accept this amendment may be accepted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East) *rose—*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing him. He is the fourth Member.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the procedure that you are following?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What 'order, order'? I can also say 'Order, order'. Everything cannot be done by "Order, order". I am sorry to say that.... (*Interruption*). You need not interfere. I am addressing the hon. Deputy-Speaker; I am not addressing you. May I know, Sir, what procedure you are following in regard to Bills? If an hon. Member wants to participate in the discussion, you are disallowing that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot allow prompting like that in the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No prompting, I am sorry. There should be no reflection upon us. We are not prompting anybody at all.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Sen did not stand up when I called the hon. Minister earlier. Only Shri Trivedi stood up.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** As soon as Shri Trivedi sat down, I got up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This woodenness would not do. It is rigidity.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even Shri Trivedi did not stand up. Shri Kamath passed on the Bill to him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sorry, you are not telling the truth—I will not say that you are telling a lie; but you are not telling the truth. He asked for it. I did not tell him a single word.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot allow him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is very bad. This should not be the attitude of the Chair. The Chair is guilty of this.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I did request him for the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have allowed the greatest amount of latitude.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What latitude? The hon. Speaker gave us so much latitude and not you. I am sorry to say that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us have some. . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Some what?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Some procedure.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You are not following the procedure.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to make a submission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right, I will call Dr. Ranen Sen to speak.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is it not open to us to pass on copies of Bills to others?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it wrong to pass on copies of the Bill to another hon. Member?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Could I make a submission? You have made an observation about Shri Kamath and his conduct and you have stated—it must be on record—that he was prompting other hon. Members in order to do something right or wrong.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is wholly unworthy of you.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** As a matter of fact, there was no prompting. If there was an exchange of documents between one hon. Member and another, it was perfectly in order. Quite apart from that, Shri Kamath says—and he very correctly said that—that he never prompted anybody and Shri Trivedi also said the same thing. Will you please, therefore, order that those words are not permitted to be put on the record?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I saw Shri Kamath pointing out the clause to him and passing on the Bill.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How can you see from there? I am sorry, you are passing unworthy aspersions upon us.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have seen it with my own eyes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I know what I do.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am very sorry. You have cast aspersions upon us. I agree with Shri Hiren Mukerjee that you expunge these remarks. Shri Ayyangar has done it before.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not going to expunge them.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** If one hon. Member passes one document to another hon. Member, you cannot—with all respect to you—say that he is prompting the other hon. Member.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then, the Official Gallery prompts the hon. Ministers.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The proceedings must be there for what they are worth. If it is a reflection upon me, I take it. I do not mind taking that reflection upon me.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** When the Chair goes out of its way to make an observation, we want to have a clarification of the matter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have not gone out of my way. I have seen it with my own eyes.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): I want to make a submission.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You can trust your eyes more or my statement? Who is more credible—your eyes from there or my statement from here?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Ranen Sen.

**Shri Nath Pai:** What has happened is rather distressing. We are very sorry that such a thing should have transpired. But it does hurt a little. You said, "I saw it with my own eyes." What was it that was being done? What was wrong about it? The drawing of the attention of the fellow hon. Member that this is the clause under discussion and all that—because there are not enough copies—is a very legitimate activity in Parliament. That should not. . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If it is legimate, let it stand.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You cannot say, it was a prompting.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I did not. All that I said was that there should not be any prompting on the floor of the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That was not a prompting at all. Ministers go to the Official Gallery. Is that prompting? *(Interruption)*. You get a prompting from the Secretary.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In my opinion, it is.... *(Interruption)*.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Secretary prompts you; Joint Secretary prompts you.... *(Interruption)*. Is that prompting? If you say, 'yes', it is all right.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I want to submit this. You saw him passing the paper and I also saw that. But the paper was passed on after it was asked by Mr. Trivedi.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You did not hear. You only saw. Your ears were not attentive. *(Interruption)*.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It may be so. Dr. Ranen Sen.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** I wanted to speak for two minutes, but unfortunately this altercation came in.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You can have four minutes.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : पहले आप सुन लें ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : फ़रमाइये ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : मेरा सीधा सा निवेदन यह है कि आप ने इतना ही देखा कि एक डाकुमेंट माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, के हाथ से माननीय सदस्य, श्री त्रिवेदी, के पास गया । इस में दो राय नहीं हैं । इस को वे भी स्वीकार करते हैं । हमारे सदन के सब से बूढ़े और बाइज्जत सदस्य अगर साहब, ने कहा है कि कोई किसी प्रकार की प्राम्प्टिंग या बातचीत नहीं हुई । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जब माननीय सदस्य स्वयं कहते हैं और इन्होंने भी कहा है और आप ने केवल एक किताब या विधेयक को पास होते देखा है, तो इस में झगड़े की कौन सी बात है ? अगर इन शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाये, तो अच्छा होगा । यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि किसी माननीय सदस्य के बारे में कहा जाये कि उस ने किसी दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को प्राम्प्ट किया है । *(Interruption)*.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If it is a reflection on me, I take it. Dr. Ranen Sen.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** My point is simple. This clause of the amending Bill seeks to substitute the words '15 days' for the words '30 days'. I fail to understand this. Where is the necessity for this? Unless the Government desires that those helpless creatures must not have the facilities to appeal, then alone the Government can try to reduce the number of days from 30 to 15. Now, they will be evicted. In other places, after their eviction, they are given proper time so that they can go in for appeal. The period of 15 days is not proper time. In Calcutta, as the hon. Deputy Minister knows, there have been a large number of evictions. In that area, where he used to stay, a large number of people have been thrown out—people who were unauthorisedly occupying places or who are properly speaking, so to say, not squatters that way. Even then, under the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act and under the Slum Clearance Act and whatever the Acts that have been passed in the States, they are getting more than 30 days' time. Here, in the principal Act, there was a provision for 30 days. Now, I fail to understand—it is for the Deputy Minister to explain—why it is necessary for the Government to reduce the time limit to 15 days. Where is the difficulty for the Government? Who

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

will benefit? This is the main point that I wanted to ask the Deputy Minister in support of Mr. Kamath's amendment that there should not be any change now.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** One of the main purposes to bring forward this Bill was to expedite the eviction proceedings and we do not want to give a premium to the unauthorised squatters. What Dr. Ranen Sen said, that under the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act and other Acts they are given more time, is all right, but they are authorised owners and occupiers, whereas this deals with unauthorised persons. Just to expedite the eviction proceedings, we want to decrease the period from 30 days to 15 days. But I draw the attention of the hon. Members to this, that there is a proviso in the original Act itself. In section 9, sub-section 2, there is a provision like this:

> "Provided that the appellate officer may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time."

Then, the appellate officer can give more time. That proviso is there.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does the hon. Member press for it?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am putting the amendment to the vote of the House. Do you want a division on this?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes. We want a division on it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the lobbies be cleared.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur): On a point of order, Sir. Just now the question was raised about promptings.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have passed that point.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** I want to submit this for your judgment. Maybe, I may not have the chance to speak or catch your eye. The hon. Member may be speaking there and I pass my ideas to him. I want to know, will that be banned? If there is no ban on passing my ideas to the hon. Member, while he is speaking.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is your point of order?

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** You have ruled that that the passing of certain papers is a prompting. And you have said, Sir, that you have seen it with your own eyes. Where is the question of prompting in it? Nowhere is it laid down in the Rules of Procedure that a Member's passing on an idea to another Member who is speaking amounts to prompting and it is out of order.

Suppose an occasion arises when the hon. Member sitting before me is speaking on a particular point, and that point strikes me, and I pass on a paper to him asking him to please speak on that point. Is it to be banned? If that be banned, then many of the ideas will remain unrepresented in the House because the hon. Member who passes on or wants to pass on an idea to a Member who is speaking may not get a chance to speak at all. So, I want your guidance on this point.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The officers at the Table prompt the Chair, and the Official Gallery prompts the Ministers. Let this also be on record.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order in this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He wants your guidance on the procedure.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Probably, he is saying it for my guidance.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is prompting unparliamentary?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall consider about it.

**Shri Thirumala Rao** (Kakinada): We are in the midst of voting now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are in the midst of some other business now.

I shall now put amendment No. 6 of Shri Kamath to vote. The question is:

Page 2,—

*omit* lines 23 and 24. (6).

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 6]** **AYES** **[15.22 hrs.**

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri R.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal Kotah
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nath Pai, Shri
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

**NOES**

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavda, Shrimati
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. . S.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khanna, Shri Mehar Chand
Koulgi, Shri H.V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Laskar, Shri N.R:
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Mallick, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Munzni, Shri David
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Patel, Shri Chho
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Patel, Shri Vasantrao
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimti Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwa
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdular
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Uikey, Shri
Verma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgobind
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
***

***One name could not be recorded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result is:

*Ayes*: 21: *Noes*: 9

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 8— *(Amendment of section 10)*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put clause 8 to vote.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to speak on clause 8. This relates to injunction, and this is the worst clause in the Bill. So, we want to speak on it.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** There are no amendments to this clause.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Why not pass the Bill in our absence? We are prepared to go out.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** No, no. My hon friend can sit here, and bring some more friends also into the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may be very brief. We have already exceeded the time allotted for this Bill by one hour.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What does the hon. Minister mean by 'bringing in some more friends' here?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He must withdraw that remark.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It is just possible that the hon. Minister is conscious of the fact that there is a brute majority here. And there is absolutely no doubt about it. It is very unparliamentary on his part to say that the hon. Member can bring his friends also. What is the idea? We cannot bring outsiders here to vote on the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** By 'friends' he means Members. Every Member has got a right to come here. It is as unparliamentary as the hon. Member calling the majority as brute majority.

Now, let us proceed with the clause.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I have used the term 'brute majority' not in the sense that they are brutes, but in the sense that the majority is brutal.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is nothing unparliamentary.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am really sorry for the expression that the hon. Minister has used. I thought that after six Ministers had been removed from the Cabinet, he would have come to his senses.

So far as this particular clause is concerned, I totally oppose it, because, after all, the aggrieved person should have the right to get an injunction from a court of law. Anyone who is thrown from his hutment or from the place where he has just got a shelter should have the right to approach the courts of law and get an injunction and get his case argued out.

In the course of the general discussion, I have already pointed out how in some of the places in the Mizo Hills and other such areas those who had rehabilitated themselves without any aid from Government had been thrown out, and how they were mercilessly beaten, and I learn that elephants were used to uproot them from their hutments.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to be a bit generous and not press for this. This Bill can wait, and he can bring forward another amendment. After all, the heavens are not going to fall, and this Bill can wait. Let the hon. Minister bring forward a suitable amendment or let him delete this particular clause, because the provision which is already there

in the principal Act is enough. I do not see why it should be made more rigid and why the hon. Minister should take away the right of any person to approach the court of law and get an injunction. I hope he will kindly accept my suggestion.

**Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I strongly oppose this clause of the Bill. If you would kindly turn to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that among the main features of the Bill listed therein is this one, namely that no court or other authority shall have power to grant any injunction in respect of any action taken or proposed to be taken by or under the Act. That is to say, it seeks to effect a complete ouster of the jurisdiction of any court.

**15.26 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Thereby, executice officers, not high executive officers, but petty executive officers, petty panjandrums strutting in brief authority will be clothed with dictatorial authority and no safeguard will be provided to the poor hapless people, some of whom will be really aggrieved, while others may perhaps be real or genuine squatters who might have to be evicted; some of them, who, I am sure, will be aggrived by the orders passed by the petty panjandrums of the Estate Office, or of the Ministry who will seek to expel these affected people, will be left without any remedy provided to them for making that order justiciable and questioning it in a court of law. As you very well know, Sir, our Constitution has sought to make so many provisions, even the provisions in regard to Fundamental Rights, and the encroachment on the Fundamental Rights justiciable, and I do not see why the authority with which the estate officers or other officers are sought to be clothed should not be curbed by the power of courts to interfere in such cases as where such interference or such intervention by them is necessary. Knowing the whole administration of authority and the misuse of authority that has been going on all over the country unfortunately since the achievement of Independence, not merely in this Ministry, but in many other Ministeries, knowing, as we very well do, what is happening in many Ministries about the misuese of power and the gross abuse of authority, I shudder to think what will happen if the power of the court to issue injunctions is taken away.

We know very well that there were cases in which the Supreme Court had finally to intervene. You know very well the case where Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Shri N. C. Chatterjee were involved. In that *cause celebre* when the Supreme Court judge asked the police officer or the police dignitary to say where the warrants were, he said that the warrant was not served on them, and he added that it must have been in his pocket. That was the incident that was reported in the papers at that time. If this kind of thing could happen to such Members of Parliament as Dr. Syama Pradhad Mookerjee and Shri N. C. Chatterjee, I shudder to think what will happen in these cases where the petty martinets, the pety officers clothed in brief authority, who are estate officers—some of them may be good; some of them are not so good, and some of them perhaps are very bad and will only love to exercise the little authority that they are clothed with—will issue the orders. Therefore, I submit that the authority conferred on the courts to issue injunctions in desirable and necessary cases should not be ousted by any means.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It is a novel thing that we find being enacted into a law. Although it may be that Government must have been guided by very *bona fide* principles, yet, to say that the court will not be allowed or authorised to issue any injunction on an action contemplated to be taken or purported to be taken under this Act will be virtually negativing the powers of many courts, civil courts

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

as well as munsif's courts in our country. In other words, we will be negativing the provisions of the Specific Relief Act by the back door. A special provision exists in the Specific Relief Act to the effect that if a man's rights are threatened in any manner, then if he satisfies the court, the court will certainly be guided to grant him an injunction. That is the fundamental principle obtaining in all countries all over the world. In India, at least this is the law which we have always learnt, always obeyed and always respected. I do not know why this particular provision of granting an injunction is being taken away.

I do not know whether the word 'court' will also include the High Court—The hon. Minister shakes his head. Perhaps he will say that it will not include a High Court. It is a different thing. But the whole position still remains, that ordinarily the word 'court' will include the High Court. There is a constitutional provision in article 226. The Constitution cannot be amended by way of this law. But still the argument may be available for somebody to say that here it is. But why make it necessary for a man who is living far away from any High Court—he may be in Hissar, he may be in Rewari or Banswara—to run to that High Court instead of letting him have recourse to the district court nearby? Why should such a provision be necessary for the protection of an order which *prima facie* will be an unauthorised order?

That is why I submit that Government should consider this matter. The hon. Minister should consider this proposition of the *ad hoc* authority being given which deprives a man of his right to proceed in a court of law, which assumes for the time being that all our judicial officers are just boobies who do not apply their mind to the work before them or who cannot distinguish the right from wrong. I think that will be putting too much of a discount upon the sagacity, honesty, integrity and ability of our judicial officers. I will, therefore, say that even if this power remains with them to grant an injunction, nothing wrong will happen to anybody.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have dealt with this matter at length when I was replying to the debate. I do not want to take the time of the House by covering that very ground again. My only regret is that the leader of the Jan Sangh group was not present in the House then. When he delivered his speech, I listened to him patiently and I, in my reply, answered all those points made by him.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We are not convinced.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** On a point of order. Since it is not incumbent on all Members of the House to be present all the time, is it not proper for the Minister, when a question has been actually and tangibly raised, to have the courtesy towards the other Members at least who were not here and who want to know what was the reply given, to give the reply in as short a form as possible? Or is it in order to proceed in the hectoring fashion that the Minister is taking up this matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** We ought to take all circumstances into consideration. If an hon. Member is not present at the time when that reply is made and those points are answered, and he comes back and raises the same questions over again, could Shri Mukerjee expect.....

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** What about us? We are very ignorant about what happened. We want to find out something about the Bill. I have got a responsibility to the country to vote one way or the other, but before that I must be clear in my mind.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. There is only one opportunity given to him. He has had his chance. Now it is my turn.

I put it to him again: there must be some Members absent at every moment. If those Members come in later and want the whole thing to be said again, would it be possible?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** It is not that. My submission related to a point of procedure which was that during the clause by clause consideration, a certain question was raised; the other Members of the House, who may or may not have been present during the earlier part of the proceedings have a right to understand the position at a particular point of time when they are actually present. It so happens that Shri Trivedy raised a matter which seems to some of us to be important. We were not present here in the House to hear whatever the Minister had condescended to say earlier, but here and now I have the right, as a matter of courtesy—he might refuse that to the House, to me —to expect an answer from the Minister. I think we can expect that courtesy from the Minister of being able to give, at least in a very short way, the answer to whatever problem he has raised. It is not a very important matter, but I was submitting it as a matter of procedure during the clause by clause consideration.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** There is no amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has only said that he has answered in detail those arguments and he has nothing more to add. But I would also advise the Minister, if he could in a few words, to just say that again. That would be a good courtesy shown to Members also.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** That was all I wanted.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he can say very summarily what his speech was, probably that might benefit.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** While replying to the general debate, I touched upon this point fully for the obvious reason that no amendment had been tabled and there was no motion at all regarding this. Some Members had made a reference to it; so I thought I would cover that ground then, but as advised by you, I will just say a few words in this connection.

The section, as at present stands, reads:

> "Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act every order made by an estate officer under this Act shall be final and shall not be called in question in any original suit, application or execution proceeding".

But during the course of the working of the Act, the experience we have gained is that a number of persons have gone and obtained temporary injunctions during the pendency of the cases. Even after an order has been passed by the estate officer, it goes to the appellate authority, a district Judge who is not of less than 10 years standing. I even quoted about two dozen cases where I gave information to the House that in all those cases dilatory proceedings had gone on for periods of two years and three years. So I stated before the House that if the idea is that these people should be removed from the public premises, there should be orderly development and they should be provided with alternative accommodation, this must be done. The census has been taken in June-July 1940; there should be orderly development; this dilatory procedure has gone on and the problem has to be tackled. So the idea is not to freeze the problem, not to deal with it in an inhuman manner, but the idea is to deal with it so that we can rehabilitate those people, give them alternative accommodation, a site, if they are eligible and entitled to it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It completely upsets the judicial process.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it intended to have division? Should I put clauses 8 and 9 separately or together?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Clause 8 may be put separately.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 7]** **AYES** **[15.42 hrs.**

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Beara, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrasekher, Shrimati
Chatruvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Gupta Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Koujalji Shri H. V.
Kripa Shanker, Shri
Krishnamschri, Shri T. T.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahatab, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Marandi, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Munzni, Shri David
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nasker, Shri P. S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo, Singh
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendera Pal Singh, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiv Dutt
Verma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Barua Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Chakravarti, Shrimati Renu
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri H.V
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Roy, Shri Saradish
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Suraj Lal, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Utiya, Shri

***

***Two names could not be recorded.

**Mr. Speaker:** *The result of the Division is: Ayes* 103; *Noes* 25.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 8 *was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 9 *was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clauses 10 and 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses* 10 *and* 11 *were added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 1, *the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He has not accepted a single amendment. I wanted to say something on the third reading.

**Mr. Speaker:** I thought every one had had enough opportunity.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On the third reading, we should have got some opportunity.

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**15.44 hrs.**

## REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Further consideration of the motion:

"That this House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963, respectively."

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur): Sir, before you call on the next speaker, I may bring to your notice that there was a row in the House and then I submitted to the Deputy Speaker about.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member knows very well that when he is in the Chair he has all the powers and nobody else can review or revise or modify or alter anything that has been done.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** He did not give a ruling; he said he would consider.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Deputy Speaker did not give a ruling. He said he would consider it later; he may seek your advise. I hope he will benefit by your advice and that you will advise him properly.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him consider. Was Mr. Kajrolkar on his legs?— No. Shri Subodh Hansda.

**Shri Subodh Hansda** (Jhargram): Sir, while initiating the debate the Deputy Home Minister referred to some of the points and some suggestions of the Commissioners in their reports. She said that these suggestions had been sent to the State Governments for implementation. There are two report to be discussed. The Tenth report was written by the ex-Commissioner, Shri L. M. Srikant while the 11th report was written by Mr. A. K. Chanda. I do not find that there has been any change in the observations contained in the 11th report written by Mr. A. K. Chanda, who has made certain remarks and observations from which it is clear that the State Governments responsible for implementation of all the welfare schemes have not done their duty properly.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Having said so, I request you to permit me to make certain observations with regard to the expenditure in the last two Five Year Plans. The Hon. Deputy Minister says that 95 per cent of the outlay in both the First and Second Plans had been spent by the respective authorities for the welfare of these people. But this report itself says that though some amounts are shown in the respective columns as having been spent, they have not been spent by the authorities concerned for the specified purpose. The Commissioner himself says in his report that the progress reports furnished by the State Governments continued to suffer from the defects pointed out in the previous reports and neither generally do they furnish figures of actual expenditure incurred during the year under report nor do they indicate the location or the other necessary details of all the various schemes claimed to have been implemented. These are the remarks of the Commissioner himself. There are other similar remarks to the effect that the State Governments have not furnished details of the reports and in one case the Commissioner has also mentioned that it took one State Government full three years to furnish the details about physical achievements in respect of a scheme. We are not concerned with the amount that has been spent by the respective State Governments or the Central Governments. We are concerned with what physical targets have been achieved for the welfare of these people. The hon. Minister has mentioned some of the schemes that have been implemented though not implemented so satisfactorily, but I would like to point out certain things, say, for education. I agree with her that some progress has been made but if you look at this report you will see that regarding girls' education nothing has been spent so far and no arrangements have been made either by the Central Government or the State Governments. As you know, there are certain difficulties which the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes people have to face in giving education to their girls and also their boys. The main difficulty is economic; then there are difficulties about admission and also difficulties in regard to hostel accommodation.

First of all, I would like to deal with the education of girls. As you know, in this country, girls' education has not developed particularly in the rural areas. There are a few institutions which are located in the towns and cities. But there are no facilities for accommodation for the girls even in those towns and cities. I know that many of the girls in my constituency have had to stop their education just after the primary education. Though there are three or four higher secondary schools for girls in my subdivisional town, the parents have not been able to send their girls to those schools because of the difficulty in accommodation.

Not only that. There are difficulties about admission. Admission is made usually by a competitive test. It is very difficult for the tribal girls or the girls belonging to the Scheduled Caste to appear at those competitive examinations and therefore they are thus deprived of admission in those institutions.

I would, therefore, suggest that at least for girls' education, in all towns and cities, girls' hostels should be put up. Otherwise, I do not believe that there would be any improvement in girls' education. I personally tried to put up one girls' hostel, and the plan or the scheme in regard to it is lying with the State Government, and the State Government is saying that funds are not available and therefore it cannot put up a girls' hostel there. In the third Plan also, there was an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs set apart for this purpose. But unfortunately this amount has been withdrawn. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to see that

this amount is released by the Government so that hostels can be put up in respective institutions.

As regards boys' education, there is no doubt certain progress has been made, but the progress is not so great as it should be. Of course, there is no dearth of institutions for the boys, but there are the same difficulties: their economic condition stands in their way. If you go through the Dhebar Commission's report, you will see that many students have to walk seven to eight miles to attend a school. It is nothing but waste of labour and energy, and you cannot expect them to fare very well at the examinations. Therefore, I suggest that hostels which are most essential for these boys must be put up for each institution.

I find that only a few students get stipends, and the stipend is also just Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 p.m. It is nothing when compared to the high cost of living today. It has also been suggested by the Commissioner that at this high cost of living, the stipends must at least be doubled. The stipend must at least be Rs. 30 so that the boy can live in the hostel. I do not want to make any observations which have been repeatedly made in the House: that the post-matric scholarships are not disbursed in time. The very purpose for which these stipends are allowed to these boys is defeated because even today I know many students have not yet received their stipends. I earnestly request that this should be looked into.

Now I come to another thing and that is with regard to what the hon. Minister said about the services. We are grateful to the Government that under the provisions of articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution certain safeguards have been given and the Home Ministry from time to time issues certain orders for the implementation of these provisions. But if you look at the assessment figures given by the Commissioners you will find that the progress is not at all satisfactory. Though the Home Minister said that it has made a steady progress since 1951, I do not find that there has been any steady progress because from the figures supplied by the Commissioners I find that in some cases even one per cent of the reserved posts have not yet been filled up.

The reason put forward by the authorities is that there is paucity of suitable candidates. I may agree with the recruitment policy of the Union Public Service Commission certainly in regard to Class I and Class II posts which are filled up by recruitment through them but in the case if other posts I do not agree with their policy. Even the commissioners have said that there is no dearth of suitable candidates. If you look at the employment exchange figures, as the Commissioners have pointed out in their report for 1960-61, you will find that there are hundreds and thousands of graduates who have registered their names in the employment exchanges but have remained unemployed. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is any dearth of suitable candidates. I do not know what they mean by saying "suitable candidates". This is what the Commissioner has pointed out:

> "While there is no reason to dispute the considered opinion expressed by the Union Public Service Commission, this argument advanced by other appointing authorities does not always hold good. Instances have come to my notice which show that while Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates with prescribed qualifications are available and even succeed in written tests prescribed for judging their suittability, they are rejected on the basis of marks secured by them in oral interviews."

It is natural that the boys who come from rural areas are not able to fare well in the oral examination. But they should be given a certain amount of latitude so that they can be absorbed in the reserved posts.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

The orders issued by the Home Ministry from time to time are also not implemented by the appointing authorities. The Commissioner has said that the Government of India have already issued instructions to the appointing authorities to select Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates possessing a lower standard than possessed by others provided they possess the prescribed minimum technical and educational qualifications, but it is observed that these orders are not being implemented faithfully as otherwise it is inconceivable that the appreciable progress in the field of education and intake of services of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who together constitute over 20 per cent of the population of this country should be so low. That is why the reserved vacancies are not fulfilled by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. No doubt, the Government has put up certain cells in the various Ministries. I do not know what their functions are; it may be, perhaps, to give employment to some of the people there. It is their duty to find out the reasons why suitable candidates are not forthcoming to fill up all these posts. In this connection, I may refer to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court that reserved vacancies cannot be carried over for two years because it is unconstitutional. Here I would like to state that we do not want the vacancies to be carried over for two, three or four years. We want all these posts to be filled up every year. I suggest that Government should appoint a committee to go into the question why the posts are not filled, what are the reasons, who are responsible for it, whether the appointing authority is responsible or really suitable candidates are not available. The Dhebar Commission has suggested that in local recruitment there must be some one to represent the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. I would request the Home Minister earnestly to look into all these things so that all the reserved posts could be filled by people for whom they are meant.

Now I come to the development blocks for tribals. During the Second Plan 43 multi-purpose blocks were set up and Government know from experience that the tribal community did not get any direct benefit out of them. The Elwin Committee has stated that though large amounts have been spent no actual benefit has accrued to them and in fact other communities have benefited by it. Only the other day, the Minister has stated that in the Third and Fourth Plans Government are going to open more tribal development blocks. I believe 450 tribal development blocks are going to be opened and in each block Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent in the coming years.

I oppose the idea of tribal development blocks because according to the criteria fixed by Government the total population covered by the 450 tribal development blocks will be only one-fourth. Today the tribal population is about 30 million and I believe only 7 million people would be covered by the tribal development blocks. And the amount ear-marked for this purpose in the Third Plan is about Rs. 11.55 crores. Therefore, I want to know why this discriminatory attitude has been taken by the Government against the Scheduled Tribes. What benefits are the Government going to provide to the rest of the three-fourth population?

There are two million tribals in West Bengal and yet no tribal development block is going to be opened there. I know we can never satisfy the criteria fixed by Government because of our high density of population, because it is more than 1,000 in our State. You cannot expect us to fulfil this criteria in our State. There are areas where more than 200 people are living per square mile. In

Madhya Pradesh and other neighbouring States, there are only 80 or 90 people live per square mile. The densely populated areas cannot, therefore, satisfy that criterion. So, I would like to know what Government are going to do for the left out people, for the three-fourths of population who are not covered by the tribal development blocks. I am opposing the establishment of tribal development blocks because it will not give any direct benefit to these people. If you want to give them any benefit, you must formulate concrete schemes like the construction of schools, roads, wells etc. which will give them direct benefits. Therefore, I would earnestly request Government that this idea should be dropped and the money be utilized for other schemes.

**16 hrs.**

Then, the list prepared by Government is very defective. There are millions of people who are deprived of the various facilities that are granted to these people under the Constitution because of the defective list. The tenth report has pointed out some such instances. In some places in Andhra and Madras a particular community is Scheduled Tribe in a particular area and not outside that area within the same State.

I do not know what is this decision of declaring a particular community a Scheduled Tribe in one area and not declaring it a Scheduled Tribe in another area. In Assam there are a few lakhs of people living and they are treated as backward classes. What are they getting? They are deprived of all these benefits. They are simply getting what the backward people are getting. For education they are receiving a few scholarships here and there. But what about the services and other facilities that are given to the Tribal people under the Constitution? They have been deprived of them.

I know from this report that this matter is under the consideration of the Home Ministry for the last two or three years. I do not know when a final decision will be taken by the Government. So, I would request that a decision should be taken soon so that a few million who are deprived of these Constitutional benefits can get them.

Now I would like to come to another point which is most important for the economic development of these people, namely, the co-operative movement. We are talking of the co-operative movement here but what actually is happening in the country about the co-operative movement I do not know. In the eastern States particularly I have seen that many co-operative societies have failed. This is because of the Government's unsympathetic attitude. That has made all these co-operative societies defunct. I know, many forest co-operative societies are perhaps functioning in Gujarat but even they are going to be abolished. I think, very soon they will be abolished. However, there are a few grainwallas in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. They are running very nicely. But there are other societies, like the transport co-operative societies three or four of which have been formed in my State, which are refused registration, what to speak of giving any aid to them. The transport co-operative societies are even refused registration. This matter was taken upto the topmost level but even today all these transport co-operative societies are not registered.

Lastly, I would like to impress upon the hon. Home Minister that all these recommendations made in the Eleventh Report should be implemented early and not speak that we have spent so much money. We want to see that the physical targets set for the Third Five Year Plan are achieved.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Manikya Lal Varma has written to me that he is

[श्री मा० ल० वर्मा]

भी पहुंच सकती है और जहां जीप नहीं पहुंच सकती है, वहां जीभ भी नहीं पहुंच सकती है। आदिवासियों के उत्थान के, आदिवासियों के कल्याण के जितने भी महकमे हैं, वे पूरी ताकत से काम नहीं करते हैं। एक इन्सान सरकारी पटवारी ही उस तक पहुंचता है, वही भूमिहीनों को भमि देता है। लेकिन कौन सी भूमि वह उनको देता है, इसको आप देखें। पत्थर की जमीन तो वह उनको दे देता है और जो अच्छी जमीन होती है, उसको वह मालदार आदमियों को दे देता है। हम जैसा वोट लेने वाला जो आदमी है, वह भी उस के पास तभी पहुंचता है जब वोट लेना होता है। आगे पीछे उसके सामने आदिवासियों का कोई सवाल नहीं है। चाहे सेवक के रूप में हो चाहे कर्मचारी के रूप में हो, किसी की भी जंगल में रहने वाले आदिवासी के प्रति कोई सहानुभूति और हमदर्दी नहीं है। एक शायर ने कहा है:

तूफानों में किश्ती हो तो काम आती हैं तदबीरें
मगर किश्ती में हो तूफां तो मिट जाती हैं तकदीरें।

जब किश्ती में ही तूफान आ गया हो तो होगा क्या? उनकी सम्भाल करने वाला न तो कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी है और न ही वोट लेने वाला। उसकी तकदीर तो न-मालूम किस तरफ है, पता नहीं कहां क्या होगा। न तो उनको बिजली मिलने वाली है और न उनको अभी इरिगेशन की सहूलियत मिली है।

रिपोर्ट में जो यह कहा गया है कि अनटचेबिलिटी मिट रही है, अछूतपन खत्म हो रहा है, यह सही बात है। इस दिशा में प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन देहातों में अब भी अछूतपन ज्यों का त्यों है, इससे आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं खास तौर पर ट्राइबल्ज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। टैक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग केन्द्र जो हैं, इनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या होनी चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि शिक्षित युवकों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और सर्विस उन्हें मिल नहीं रही है। सर्विसिस में सैक्रेट्री के पद पर, कमिशनर के पद पर, कलैक्टर के पद पर, एस० पी० के जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पद पर राजस्थान और पड़ोस के तीन चार राज्यों में मैं जानता हूं एक भी आदिवासी नहीं पहुंच पाया है। इसके बारे में गृह मंत्रालय को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये। मेरा विश्वास है कि सभी शिक्षित नवयुवकों को सर्विस में समाया नहीं जा सकेगा। इसलिए टैक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग केन्द्र और खोल कर उन लोगों को स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाना चाहिए। जो ट्रेंड युवक हैं, उनको पूंजी और साधन सुलभ किये जायें। शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज, न्योमेडिक ट्राइब्ज और डिनौटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज आदि को इस में स्थान मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि अलग-अलग ट्राइब्ज के लिए अलग-अलग केन्द्र खोलना सम्भव नहीं है।

हमारे सिंघवी साहब यहां पर एम० पी० हैं। उन्होंने राजस्थान के एक जनसंघ नेता का हवाला दिया था। उन्होंने कहा कि उस नेता ने कुछ कहा था। मैं जब वह बोल रहे थे, यहां मौजूद नहीं था। सुना है कि उन्होंने कहा कि राजस्थान का एक बुजुर्ग नेता जो है हमारे यहां, उसको उन्होंने चैलेंज दिया है। मैं इसके बारे में स्थिति साफ करना चाहता हूं। श्री लक्ष्मी मल्ल जी सिंघवी के उस बयान की तरफ आपका मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में जाहिर किया गया था कि जनसंघ के नेता श्री भैरो सिंह ने राजस्थान और इस हाउस के एक बुजुर्ग एम० पी० पर भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप लगाये हैं, वह बुजुर्ग एम० पी० मैं ही हूं। उस बुजुर्ग एम० पी० के रूप में मैं ही हूं जिस का नाम श्री भैरो सिंह जी ने लिया है। श्री भैरो सिंह ने चैलेंज नहीं किया है मुझे, बल्कि मैंने चैलेंज किया था कि मैं इसकी ज्यूडिशल इन-

क्वायरी चाहता हूं और अगर कल को श्री भैरो सिंह झूठ साबित हुए तो वह एम०एल०ए० के पद से त्यागपत्र दे देंगे और अपनी सारी अचल सम्पत्ति राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में भेंट कर दें . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह कहां का मामला है ?

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा** : इस हाउस में का है । इसकी सफाई मैं देना चाहता हूं ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं कि न्यायालयी जांच होनी चाहिये । पचास लाख रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है ।

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा** : हां, तो मैं इस की जुडिशियल एन्क्वायरी चाहता हूं । लेकिन भैरव सिंह झूठे साबित हों तो एम०एल०ए० पद से त्याग पत्र दे दें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह आप आपस में ही तय कर लें, यहां चैलेंज करने से क्या फायदा?

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह किस के बारे में है जो कि माननीय सदस्य यहां पर कह रहे हैं । वह जयपुर के बारे में है या राजस्थान के बारे में ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : वह कह रहे हैं कि डा० सिंघवी ने यहां पर कोई वक्तव्य दिया है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : यहां नहीं दिया ।

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा** : यहां दिया है ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**—खड़े हुए

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : क्या बेरवा साहब अपने आपको सम्भाल नहीं सकते । मैं ने चार दफे कहा उन से ?

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : यह जो आप कह रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल सत्य है । यहां ५० लाख रु० का घोटाला हुआ है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जो सच है, अगर उसे कह रहे हैं तो आप को क्यों घबराहट होती है ?

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : (बाराबंकी) क्या यह इसी के बारे में है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यहां किसी दूसरे आदमी को आप चैलेंज कैसे दे रहे हैं । अगर वे कहते हैं कि उन का बयान गलत है तो कह दें, लेकिन तीसरे आदमी का नाम क्यों लिया जाय ?

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा** : वही मैं कह रहा हूं । जो मेम्बर बोले हैं उस के बारे में मेरी सफाई है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तो आप कह दें कि वह ठीक नहीं है । इस बात को चैलेंज क्या करते हैं ? इस तरह मेम्बरी छूटने लग तो कैसे गुजारा होगा ? (*Interruptions*). आर्डर, आर्डर । मैं यह अलाऊ नहीं कर सकता कि बैठे हुए मेम्बर बोलते जायें और तकरीर भी चलती रहे । कोई नहीं बोलेगा जो बैठा हुआ है किसी को एक आध लफ्ज कहा जा सकता है इंटरप्शन के तौर पर, लेकिन यह रिवाज होता चला जा रहा है कि बाकायदा तकरीर होती चली जाती है, रनिंग कमेंटरी होती जाती है, एक आदमी बोल रहा होता है तो दूसरा भी साथ बोलता है । आप जानते हैं कि एक वक्त में एक ही मेम्बर बोल सकता है ।

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा**: मैं यहां यही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने वापस सफाई दे दी है । उन्होंने यह कहा है कि उन का कोई व्यक्तिगत चार्ज नहीं है । यह माननीय सदस्यों को याद रखना चाहिये ।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । मैं ने आप से जानकारी चाही थी कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन के बारे में नहीं है । उन के बारे में नहीं है तो किस के बारे में सफाई दी जा रही है ? क्या ऐसे सफाई दी जा सकती है जब उन के बारे में कोई चीज नहीं है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं उस समय मौजूद नहीं था। लेकिन सिं वी साहब ने कोई बयान दिया और किसी के खिलाफ एलीगशन लगाये हैं। माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि वह बात गलत है जो उन्हों ने कहा है यानी यहां पर जो इल्जाम लगाये गये हैं। यही बात है, इस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** माननीय सदस्य ने कहा अभी कि डा० सिंघवी ने कह दिया कि माननीय सदस्य के बारे में वह नहीं है। तो यह किस की सफाई दे रहे हैं; यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस बयान की बाबत जो यहां दिया गया। अगर एक मेम्बर यहां एक स्टेटमेंट करता है तो दूसरे को इतना हक तो है कि वह कहे कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया वह दुरुस्त नहीं है। इतना ही मैं ने समझा, और कुछ नहीं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** लेकिन यहां उन का नाम लिया नहीं गया तो वह कोई स्टेटमेंट कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

**श्री कमल नयन बजाज :** (वर्धा) : लेकिन इन्फरेंस से उन का नाम आता है।

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा :** मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जिन महाशय ने कहा है वह दूसरा स्टेटमेंट भी देख लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह देख लेंगे दूसरा स्टेटमेंट।

**श्री मा०ला० वर्मा :** अब मैं असली मुद्दे पर आता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले असली मुद्दे से दूर क्यों जाते रहे ?

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा :** चूंकि सदन के सामने सवाल आ गया था इस लिये उसकी सफाई देनी थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप को हमेशा मुद्दे पर ही रहना चाहिये।

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा :** एक दरख्वास्त मेरी गृह मंत्रालय से है, और वह यह है कि नान आफिशियल एजेन्सी को जो संस्था चलाने के लिये सहायता मिलती है उस में यह शर्त रक्खी गई है कि जो भी खर्च होता है उस का ८० प्रतिशत तो सरकार दे और २० प्रतिशत संस्था एकत्रित करे। मैं यह अपील अवश्य करना चाहता हूं कि दरअस्ल हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के पहले भी जो लोग भी चन्दा देते थे वह अन्धकार में देते थे। आज जो देन वाले हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में यह होता है कि वे जिन के पास ताकत है, जिन के पास कोई टैक्स वसूल करने का अधिकार है, उन को ही दे सकते हैं। सेवाभावी आदमियों को, रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ताओं को कोई चन्दा नहीं देगा। इस लिये मैं खास कर गृह मंत्रालय से अपील करता हूं कि नान आफिशल एजेन्सी के ऊपर इतना भार न डालें। हां, १ या २ परसेन्ट तक अगर रखना हो तो रख दें हमारे परीक्षण के तौर पर। मैं नजीर दूं आप को। मुझे अगर साल में करीब १० लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है तो इस का यह मतलब यह हुआ कि मुझे १ लाख या १।। लाख रुपया एकत्रित करना होगा। यह हमारे लिये असम्भव है। मैं खास कर अपने राज्य मंत्री से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस पर विचार करें और संस्थाओं को, नान आफिशल एजन्सी को १ या २ परसेन्ट के बन्धन में ही रक्खें, बाकी से मुक्त कर दें।

कर्जे के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। हमारा आदिवासी चाहे वह असम में हो, चाहे कहीं और हो, वह गोठी के नाम से, काठी के नाम से गुलामी करता है। गोठी, जीठा वगैरह की हालत इतनी खराब है कि वह अब तक गुलाम हैं। १३-१३ रु०, २५-२५ रु० मूल का लेते हैं और उस के ब्याज के बदले में कई नौजवान लड़के २०-२० बरस तक गुलाम रहे। कर्जा नहीं चुका, वह मर गए तो उन का भाई गुलाम

रहा । ढेबर कमीशन ने देखा कि दो-दो आदमी करीब २५ वर्ष तक गुलाम रहे, वह मर गए, तो उस के बाद औरत को पकड़ लिया, १३ वर्ष वह औरत रही, उस के वक्त में भी वह रुपया चुका नहीं । इस लिये मेरी अपील है कि आदिवासियों के कर्जो के बारे में खास कर कदम उठाये जायें ।

अब मैं जमीन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मेरा यह ख्याल है कि उन के पास खास कर खेती की जमीन है और वह ज्यादातर पहाड़ों पर है । उन को मैदानों में लाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जब तक उन में फसल न हो तब तक चार छः महीनों के लिये उन के खाने का इन्तजाम हो, मजदूरी के रूप में । मैं नहीं कहता कि उन को वह मुफ्त दिया जाये । मजदूरी के रूप में दिया जाये । और मैदानों में बसाया जाये । जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं उन को खेती की जमीनों पर बसाया जाय ।

हमारी जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना है उस में १३४ ब्लाक खोलने का फैसला हुआ ।

**16.28 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसा रक्खा गया है लेकिन जहां तक राजस्थान का ताल्लुक है, मैं कह सकता हूं कि २१ रियासतें थीं । एक राजा ने यह शर्त लगाई कि हमारे यहां की हमारी स्टेट का कोई जिला किसी दूसरे जिले में न मिलाया जाये । मैं इस सिलसिले में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी २१ स्टेट्स अलग-अलग जिलों में बटी हुई हैं । आदिवासी अलग-अलग तहसीलों में बंट हुए हैं । इसलिये सी० डी० ब्लाक्स जो हैं अगर उन का एरिया एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में मिलता हो, ग्रुप मिलता हो तो उन को मिला कर ६६ परसेन्ट या ५० परसेन्ट उस दायरे में ले लिया जाये और सी० डी० ब्लाक जो बढ़ाया जाये वह जनसंख्या के आधार पर खोला जाये । ऐसा न हो कि कहीं ज्यादा हो जाये और कहीं कम ।

यह कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं । चूंकि मेरी आदिवासियों में श्रद्धा है इसलिये उन की बात मैं ने रक्खी । मैं समझता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय इस पर ध्यान देगा ।

**श्री गुलशन** (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की सन् १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्टों पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष यह रिपोर्ट इस हाउस के सामने न रख कर भारत के संविधान का उल्लंघन किया है । इस वर्ष जिस तरीके से यह रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने आई है वह बहुत ही हैरानी का विषय है । कितने अचरज की बात है कि इस रिपोर्ट के पेश करने वाले कमिश्नर को, जिस की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर चर्चा होने जा रही है, इस दिन के १० बज तक भी शायद खबर न हुई हो, कि आज इस के ऊपर बहस होने वाली है । इस से केवल यह पता चलता है कि सरकार किस अधूरे दिल से पिछड़े वर्गों के हाल की तरफ ध्यान दे रही है ।

नौकरियों के बारे में मैं कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट की तरफ आता हूं । अपनी रिपोर्ट के खंड १९ के पैरा ३ में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सर्विसेज में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के बारे में कमिश्नर ने खुद लिखा है कि इन लोगों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में दिये गये रिजर्वेशन के सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो बातें हुई हैं वह कागजों में तो एक बहुत सुन्दर महल दिखलाई देती है । जब उस की तह में जाया जाए तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि नौकरियों के बारे में ढीली नीति, नई भरती में हेरा फेरी, छुआ छूत, मकान वह सारी रोजगार दिलाने की नाकामयाबी, शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जांच करने वाले कमिश्नर के मुंह से यह बोलती हुई एक तस्वीर है ।

[श्री गुलशन]

मुझे तो यह भी शक है कि कमिश्नर ने यह रिपोर्ट लिखते समय एक पहाड़ के नीचे दबे दिल से दिलेरी की है, जिस में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति के बारे में कहीं भी संतोष जाहिर नहीं किया। परन्तु असल में सारी नुमायन्दगी मायूस कर देने वाली है। कमिश्नर ने इस पैरा में लिखा है कि पिछड़े वर्गों की कार्यवाई को पढ़ कर बहुत रंज होता है।

एक दलील यू० पी० एस० सी० ने दी है कि इन जातियों के लिये रखी गयी नौकरियों के वास्ते अच्छे उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल पाते लेकिन कमिश्नर ने इस बात का खंडन करते हुए बताया है कि यह उम्मीदवार लिखित परीक्षा म पास करते हैं, उन को मौखिक परीक्षा में अच्छे नम्बर न मिलने के कारण रद्द कर दिया जाता है। इस बात से यह पता चलता है कि सवर्ण जातियों के उच्च अधिकारी अनुसूचित जातियों के साथ पक्षपात करते हैं और जानबूझ कर उन को अच्छी नौकरियों से पछाड़ा जाता है। जो अधिकारी मौखिक परीक्षा में चुनाव करते हैं उन को यह न भूलना चाहिये कि जो उम्मीदवार उन के सामने खड़ा कांप रहा है वह कितनी गरीबी और लाचारी का सामना कर के उन के सामने खड़ा है।

मुहकमाना तरक्की और उनकी नौकरी को पक्की करने के लिये जो तरीका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है वह एक मदारी का नाटक ही मालूम होता है। गृह मंत्रालय कम्युनल रोस्टर की बिना पर तरक्की नहीं कर रहा जब किसी मुहकमे में एक रिजर्व्ड पोस्ट खाली होती है तो उस के ऊपर एक सवर्ण जाति के अधिकारी को काम चलाने के लिये बिठा दिया जाता है और वह घर में आग लेने के लिये आयी स्त्री की तरह घर का मालिक ही बन बैठता है। यह ड्रामा इस तरह किया जाता है कि जब उस नौकरी को पक्के तौर पर पूरा करने के लिये बोर्ड बैठता है तो उस में जो मुहकमे की तरफ से अधिकारी होता है उस की सारी कोशिश यह होती है कि जिस को काम चलाने के लिये बिठाया गया है उस को ही पक्का करवा लिया जाए। इस में पहले तो ऐसा था कि अगर अनुसूचित जाति का आदमी नहीं मिले तो अनुसूचित वर्गों के आदमी को लगाया जाता था परन्तु अब सरकार को यह भी अच्छा नहीं लगता। अब अगर अनुसूचित जाति का आदमी न हो तो अनुसूचित वर्गों से लिया जाना चाहिये था।

सन् १९६१ में शिक्षा मंत्रालय से यह सूचना मिली कि जिस को कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पन्ना ९४ पर जाहिर किया है कि रोजगार दिलाने वाले दफ्तरों में ३५६ हजार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के और ५० हजार शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के पढ़े लिखे पुरुषों ने नौकरी लेने के लिये अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाये। नौकरी ५० हजार को मिली। ३ लाख ६ हजार बेकार रह गए। शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ५१ हजार रजिस्टर हुए, सात हजार को रोजगार मिला और ४४ हजार बेकार रह गए, अर्थात् दोनों मिला कर साढ़े तीन लाख पढ़े लिखे बेकार रहे।

यह भी सूचना मिली है कि साल के अन्त में ८ लाख रजिस्टर हुए जिन में से केवल पांच हजार अनुसूचित जातियों के लगाए गए।

मुझे इस बात से और भी हैरानी होती है कि पक्की पोस्टें ८ हजार पुर हुई मगर अनुसूचित जाति सिर्फ ९१ लिए गए।

इसी तरह से कच्चे ६ हजार आदिवासियों में से ९४ अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए गए। कच्ची पक्की पोस्टें और विभागों को मिला कर साल में साढ़े चार लाख में से १३ हजार अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये गए जब कि साढ़े ५६ हजार लिए जाने चाहियें थे।

शिक्षा की उन्नति के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि भारतीय संविधान की धारा ४६ के अनुसार पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों में से अनपढ़ता दूर करने के लिये उद्देश्य और उत्साह मिलता है । लेकिन सरकार के ये सभी दावे गलत हो जाते हैं जबकि अनुसूचित जातियों की जांच के लिये सरकार की तरफ से नियत किए गए कमिश्नर अपनी १९६०-६१ की रिपोर्ट में पन्ना १४२ पर लिखते हैं कि सरकार के उस दावे को सिद्ध करने के लिये कहीं आंकड़े ही नहीं मिलते । इसी रिपोर्ट में कमिश्नर ने अनपढ़ता दूर करने के बारे में लिखा है कि १९५९-६० में सरकार ने दावा किया था कि भिन्न भिन्न जगहों पर शिक्षा संस्थायें खोली जायेंगी और अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों को विद्या देने के लिये चंगी सहूलियत मिलेगी । हरिजन बच्चों की निर्भरता भी इसी बात पर है कि उन को समय से सहायता मिले और जल्दी मिले । इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर केन्द्रीय सरकार खुद वजीफे देती थीं । अब उन का अधिकार सन् १९५९-६० से राज्य सरकारों को दे दिया गया है । परन्तु बड़े खेद की बात है कि कमिश्नर ने कहा है कि यह सहायता न दिए जाने और बहुत लेट दिए जाने के कारण विद्यार्थियों की बहुत सी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं ।

होस्टल में और उच्च विद्या प्राप्त करने के लिये दाखिला फीस न दिए जाने के कारण बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को उस विद्या से हाथ धोने पड़ते हैं, वे इस के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार शिक्षा संस्थाओं के मुख्य अध्यापकों को इस बारे में यह आदेश दे कि अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों से फौरन दाखिला फीस न ली जाए, जब उन का वजीफा आए तो वह पैसा उस में से काट लिया जाए । अगर ऐसा हो तो हजारों विद्यार्थी विद्या प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ।

अचम्भे की बात तो यह है कि कागजों पर फीस तो माफ है मगर स्कूल कालिजों में इतने देने पड़ते हैं जो कि गरीब विद्यार्थी सह नहीं सकता । सूद पर रुपया कर्ज ले कर वह उस लोढ़ को पूरा करता है । उस कर्जे के बोझ से ही उस की अक्ल को ताला लग जाता है और आखिर गरीब विद्यार्थी दिल तोड़ कर स्कूल या कालिज को मजबूरन छोड़ कर मजदूरी की तलाश में लग जाता है । बहुत सारे विद्यार्थियों के मेरे पास पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन में दर्दनाक और गम्भीर हालत के अलावा आत्म हत्या तक के शब्द लिखे होते हैं ।

मिडिल श्रेणी से वजीफे प्राप्त होते हैं । शिक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारी अपने ऊपर काम का एक नया बोझ समझ कर समय से फार्म नहीं भेजते और जब परवान हो कर आये तो फंड ही में पैसा जमा कर लिया जाता है और बेचारा विद्यार्थी मुंह देखता रह जाता है ।

कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि विदेशों में जाने वाले अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए ५७ और अनुसूचित वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये १३ दरखास्तें दी गयीं लेकिन भेजे केवल पांच गए ।

मुझे तो यह भी खतरा है कि सरकार ने जो पिछड़े लोगों के विद्यार्थियों को सहायता देने के लिये जो एक हजार रुपया सालाना आमदनी की शर्त लगा दी है इस कारण पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थी इस सहूलियत से भी हाथ धो बैठेंगे । क्योंकि इन का हिस्सा निकाल कर स्वर्ण जातियों को दे दिया जायेगा । इस से इन लोगों पर और भी बुरा असर पड़ेगा ।

कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह जाहिर किया है कि सन् १९५८-५९ में विदेशों में जाने के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ६ सिलैक्ट हुए और एक भेजा गया, सन् १९५९-६० में विदेशों में जाने के लिये १२ सिलैक्ट हुए और तीन भेजे गए । अन्य राज्यों की सरकारों को सूचना देने का कष्ट ही नहीं किया ।

कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि वजीफे प्राप्त करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को बहुत मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता

[श्री गुलशन]

है । जो सरकार ने रूल्ज बनाये हैं वे इतने पेचीदा हैं कि साधारण विद्यार्थी इस सहूलियत का लाभ उठा ही नहीं सकता। अगर इस रूल में संशोधन नहीं किया गया तो मुझे डर है कि दलित जातियों के विद्यार्थी विद्या प्राप्त ही नहीं कर सकेंगे । सरकार का दावा है कि हम उच्च विद्या प्राप्त करने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को बहुत आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं । लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि वह घट रहे हैं । मैं ने एक शैर में इस बारे यूं लिखा है :—

"योजना कागजी, महल बनाये शानदीन में ईंटें भी नहीं,
धूम धाम कर बादल गरजे, अन्तोंफल में छींटें भी नहीं ।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार हरिजन कल्याण के लिए चित्र बहुत सुन्दर खींचती है मगर अमल में निराशा होती है। सरकार मानेगी तो नहीं लेकिन मैं कुछ सुझाव देर कर बैठ जाऊंगा ।

१. शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर को ऐलेक्शन कमिश्नर अर्थात् चुनाव कमिश्नर की तरह आजाद रक्खा जाय और सभी राज्यों के हरिजन वैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट्स अर्थात् हरिजन कल्याण विभाग इन के अधीन रक्खे जायें । इन का एक अलहदा विभाग कायम किया जाना चाहिये ।

२. यू० पी० एस० सी० में अनसूशित जातियों के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहियें ।

३. नौकरियों के चुनाव में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों में ही मुकाबला होना चाहिये और स्वर्ण जातियों के बराबर आने के लिये उन के वास्ते नम्बरों की भी छूट होनी चाहिये ।

४. पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये एक अलहदा प्रोजैक्ट कमिश्नर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के अधीन खोला जाये ।

५. बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उसे रोकने के लिये सूद रहित कर्जे, दस्तकारी, पशुपालन, भूमि की काश्त और मकानोसारी के लिये दिये जायें, देहाती इलाकों में छोटी सनअतों को उत्साह दिलाया जाय ।

६. पिछड़ी जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को वजीफे भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर के अधीन दिये जायें और ये हर महीने मिलने चाहियें । धन्यवाद ।

**Shri Ram Chandra Mallick** (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am exceedingly glad that you have given me an opportunity to speak in this House on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presented to the House. Sir, while I support these reports wholeheartedly, I am extremely sorry to say that it is after two or three years that we are discussing these reports.

We have made rapid progress in this connection, but I would like to mention some important matters which will give the House some idea about the conditions and difficulties faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Government are advancing Rs. 600 to each Harjian family of the village for construction of a new house or colony in the State of Orissa. But most of the Harijans being landless labourers, it is not possible for them to add any amount to this sum advanced by the Government. You know housing materials are very costly and no good or even kacha house is expected to be built for Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 to make it suitable for permanent use. I feel that the Government should grant a higher sum for the construction of these houses. Here I want to give one suggession. If sufficient money cannot be made available for the housing programme the number of houses may be

reduced so that each house will get a larger amount for better construction work. It is no use wasting money in building houses which will collapse within two or three years and thus make the poor inhabitants homeless again.

It is well konwn to all that the standard of living of the harijans is, unfortunately, very low. Therefore, these poor people are easy victims of various types of epidemic such as cholera, small-pox etc. Government are advancing money for digging wells and tanks to provide good drinking water to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and thereby helping them. But the money advanced by Government is so small that it is not possible for them to dig pucca ring wells. Therefore, Government should increase the amount sanctioned for every well or tank without insisting upon financial contribution by these poor people. In fact, some of them have surrendered the amount advanced by Government for digging wells because the amount is so meagre that they cannot dig good wells.

In order to encourage Harijan students to study in schools and colleges, Government grant scholarships or stipends which is discontinued when a student fails to get promotion to the next higher class either due to sudden illness at the time of examination or owing to some domestic troubles. This practice of discontinuing the stipend for failure even for a year is quite unfair and discourages the students. These unfortunate students should be given at least one more chance to try their luck. The amount of monthly stipend should not depend upon the percentage of marks secured at the last examination, because the cost of education and boarding charges in hostels are the same for every one. Every student should be given the same amount so that the students may feel encouraged to try to raise their standard of education.

**श्री कछवाय** (दवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय हाऊस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:** After getting admission in the schools or colleges the students have to wait for five or six months to get their stipends and it causes a lot of difficulties to them. It is known that their parents live from hand to mouth. . .

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत** (होशंगाबाद) : माननीय सदस्य ने कोरम सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may resume his seat because the quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

**Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:** It is known that their parents live from hand to mouth and cannot finance the education of their children who take admission in schools or colleges.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his report has stated that scholarships are not advanced to students in due time and has suggested that steps should be taken to give the scholarships immediately after the admission of the students. Here I want to draw the attention of the House to Chapter 7 of the Report, Part I, for the year 1961-62, page 37, paragraph 7, 8, which says:—

> "It needs hardly to be stressed that the success of this scheme depends, to a large extent, on disbursement of scholarships to the students. It was with this end in view that this scheme was decentralised by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, during the year 1959-60, and the work of distribution of scholarships en-

[Shri Ram Chandra Mallick]

trusted to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. While all possible efforts are being made by the States and the Union Territories to remove bottlenecks in the way of speedy and timely disbursement of scholarships, yet instances of complaints regarding undue delay in disbursements continue to be reported to this office."

So, the Commissioner agrees that the students are not paid the scholarships in time. He has suggested on page 38, paragraph 7·10:—

"In order to avoid financial hardships to students in the beginning of the academic session, it is also felt that it would be really helpful if the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations place sufficient amounts at the disposal of the Principals of the Government and Private Colleges and Educational Institutions on the basis of the scholarships awarded to students during the previous year, with instructions that students fulfilling the prescribed conditions should be immediately given scholarships and their applications sent to the officer concerned for further scrutiny and formal sanction."

Most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are poor and ignorant. To make them better citizens they should be given proper education. The Act for the Removal of Untouchability, 1955, has done very little to serve its very purpose. Some higher caste parents do not even like to send their children to be taught by Harijan teachers. To solve these problems the Government should encourage the villagers by giving special remuneration or grant for doing uplift work in Harijan villages and propaganda should be done from the Government side as well as from the side of the educated masses.

The Government have proposed to raise the standard of living of the Harijans and Adivasis during the Third and the Fourth Five Year Plan periods, but in comparing the pages and the size of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes for 1960-61 and 1961-62 one finds that the volume of the former year's report is about three times bigger than the latter. I can show you the volumes. Part I of the Report for 1960-61 has 384 pages and Part II has 392 pages, but the Report for 1961-62 has 170 pages for Part I and 105 for Part II. So, you can consider that.

Non-official organisations who receive grants from the Centre as well as from the States are not even able to spend the entire amount. I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61, Section VII, page 87, paragraph 13.

It reads:

"Quite a large number of non-official organisations are working at State level for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and received grants-in-aid from the State Government/Union Territory Administrations concerned . . . It will be seen therefrom that, out of Rs. 54,83,085 made available for grants to non-official agencies in eight States and two Union Territories for welfare of Scheduled Tribes, an amount of Rs. 47,18,377 was actually utilised while out of Rs. 53,28,631 provided in 12 States and 2 Union Territories for grants to these agencies for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, an amount of Rs. 47,02,500 was actually utilised."

So, my submission is that the whole amount paid to the non-official organisations has not actually been spent.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the

House and also of the Minister is this. The population of Orissa according to the census report of 1961 is 1,75,48,846. The population of scheduled castes is 27,63,858 and that of scheduled tribes is 42,23,757. But according to the census report of 1951, the population of scheduled castes was 26,30,763 and that of scheduled tribes was 29,87,334. The population increase of the scheduled castes during the period of 10 years is only 33,095 but that of the scheduled tribes was 12,36,473. I think, something is wrong or some mistakes may be there in the statistics. So, one reserved seat in Parliament for scheduled castes and also some seats in the Legislative Assembly may be affected in Orissa. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that verification may kindly be made in this connection, about the census figures of 1951 and 1961.

Lastly, I want to say that for the rapid progress and prosperity of our country, the Government have to spend more and more funds and frame more and more programmes for the upliftment of these harijans and scheduled tribes.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

**17 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 3, 1963/Bhadra 12, 1885 (Saka).*

[*Monday, September* 2, 1963/*Bhadra* 11, 1885 (*Saka*)]


COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . 3753—88

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 3788—3848

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| 431 | India's offer of assistance to Pakistan | 3794 |
| 432 | Palam Air Port | 3794 |
| 433 | Recruitment in Bankola colliery | 3795 |
| 434 | Indian Muslims under detention in Tibet | 3795–96 |
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| 442 | Labour Laws in Public Sector Undertakings | 3801 |
| 443 | Allotment of quota of newsprint. | 3801–02 |
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| 1243 | Vacancies of public and private sectors in Orissa | 3805–06 |
| 1244 | Persons registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges | 3806 |
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| 1250 | Hazards in Viscose Rayon Industry | 3811 |
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| 1254 | Production of planes | 3813–14 |
| 1255 | Indian Press correspondents in China | 3814 |
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| 1257 | Third Atomic Plant | 3815 |
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| 1259 | Local Bodies in Bihar | 3816 |
| 1260 | Trespass by armed Pakistanis | 3816–17 |
| 1261 | Pilgrimage to Badrinath | 3817–18 |
| 1262 | Tibetan refugees | 3818–19 |
| 1263 | Escape of hostile Nagas into Burma | 3819 |
| 1264 | Press Information Bureau | 3820 |
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| 1270 | University for Goa | 3822–23 |
| 1271 | National songs on A.I.R. | 3823 |
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| 1274 | Booklet in Chinese language on Sino-Indian border dispute | 3825 |
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| 1277 | Armed Forces Welfare Fund | 3826 |
| 1278 | Sainik and King George Schools | 3827 |
| 1279 | Former Rgional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad | 3827–28 |
| 1280 | Labour Welfare at Calcutta Port | 3828–29 |
| 1281 | Surrender by hostile Nagas | 3829–30 |
| 1282 | Ex-servicemen in NEFA | 3830 |
| 1283 | Investigation of Upper atmospheric winds | 3830–31 |
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| 1290 | Purchase of weapons from abroad | 3835 |
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| 1297 | Displaced persons from Mozambique | 3839–40 |
| 1298 | Engineering appointments in defence | 3840 |
| 1299 | The Indian Rare Earths Limited | 3840–41 |
| 1300 | Staff in Central Information Service | 3841–42 |
| 1301 | Talks by M. Ps. from A.I.R. | 3842 |
| 1302 | Opening of Indian Libraries abroad | 3842–43 |
| 1303 | Book stalls | 3843–44 |
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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3847

(1) A copy of Final Order No. 18 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu published in Notificaion No. S. O. 2346 dated the 19th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1963 (Part I)

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 3847–48

Secretary laid on the Table following three Bills assented to by the President:

(1) The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(2) The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(3) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1963.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 3848–49

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(i) That at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1963 Rajya Sabha Passed a motion referring the

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FOR RAJYA SABHA—*contd.*

drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 10 from Rajya Sabha, and 20 from Lok Sabha and recommended that Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee .

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 29th August, 1963, Rajya Sabha passed the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1963.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE 3849

Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha. . . .

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF DEFENCE 3849—54

The Minister of Defence laid on the Table a statement regarding NEFA Enquiry .

BILL INTRODUCED 3854

The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963. . .

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BILL PASSED 3354–96, 3922–53

Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1963. The motion was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed. . . . .

MOTION *RE* : REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES 8897–3921, 3953–56

Consideration of the motion *re* : Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 continued. The discussion was not concluded. .

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1963/ BHADRA 12, 1885 (SAKA)

Further consideration of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. .

GMGIPND—L,S II—[1041] LSD—9-9-63-880